ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,255—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	29th Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
B.I. SUTLEJ	4805	800	W. J. Nantes	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "

TUESDAY, 5 P.M.

Ex.M. PENINSULAR 5152 1200 R. F. Briscoe ...16th April.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
BM. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th "

FRIDAY, 5 P.M.

† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th Dec. KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
ROHILLA, 24th January RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Feb. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 160

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Feb. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard'g, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Jan. '95

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 21st, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

THE S. S. "LARNACA," from MIDDLESBOROUGH, has ARRIVED and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCES' DOCK.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING at the Offices of Messrs. HILLSON and GRENAN, 18, Elphinstone Circle, for the Captain's COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their RESPECTIVE GOODS.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement before the Vessel leaves this Port, otherwise they will not be Entertained,

F. S. GARDENER,
Master, s. s. Larnaca.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 29th December, at 2 p. m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 25th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 29th December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 27th Decr. at 3 noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahoomrah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 27th Decr. calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 17th January, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd December, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.

Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "TROPEA," arrived from CARDIFF, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTER SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the VICTORIA DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to Survey Damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Vessel has left the Port, and after removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, 21st December, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICES!
ICES!!
ICES!!!

WINES and SPIRITS of the best Quality,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
FRESH PASTRY EVERY DAY.

MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

WE have just Unpacked a very Large Selection of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, consisting of all New and Novel Designs. The prices are moderately marked so as to clear off the Heavy Stock of this year.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOVELTIES IN

COSAQUES,
BONBONS,
MECHANICAL TOYS,
WREATHS,
FANCY BOXES.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

TAN CREAM LEATHER PRESERVATIVE AND POLISH,

FOR BOOTS, SHOES, SADDLES, &C.

WE have now perfected the Formula for our Tan Cream, and can guarantee its superiority. A trial is solicited. Its ease of application, the brilliant result, and its cheapness will recommend it to every user of Brown Leather.

Per Bottle, 8 as.; Per Dozen, Rs. 5.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
18 ct. Gold Lockets	from 35 0	to 135 0
Gold Charms, various designs	" 7 0	to 28 0
Gold Pencils	" 6 8	to 40 0
Gold Whole Suits	" 32 0	to 53 0
Gold Half "	" 19 0	to 23 0
Gold Links	" 25 0	to 41 0
Gold Collar Buttons	" 6 12	to 9 0
Gold Brooches	" 10 0	to 87 0
Gold Letter Brooches	" 12 0	to 22 0
Gold Universal Watch Key		14 0
Gold Ear-rings		26 0
Gold Ear Wires	from 2 10	to 3 6
Gold " Buttons	" 4 6	to 11 8
Gold Snap		4 6
18 ct. Gold Albert Chain, Single	from 98 0	to 125 0
Gold and Platinum Chain	" 63 0	to 80 0
18 ct. Gold Double Alberts	" 110 0	to 125 0
Gold Necklets	" 18 0	to 125 0
Gold Eye Glass Chains	" 6 8	to 14 0
Gold Tooth Picks	" 8 0	to 14 0
Gold Watch Hooks		14 0
Gold Bracelets	from 63 0	to 300 0
Gold Rings (Lady's and Gent's)	" 6 0	to 220 0
Gold Rings with paste diamonds		9 0
Gold Mounted Solitaires		9 0
Gold Mounted Suits	from 9 0	to 12 8
Gold Mounted Links		5 12
Gold Mounted Half Suits		4 0
Sterling Silver Initial Brooches		6 0
Sterling Silver Souvenir, Mizpah Brooches with Real Pearls	from 10 8	to 13 0
Sterling Silver Fine Art Brooches with Real Pearls	"	16 0
Sterling Silver Brooches, 200 designs	" 1 4	to 10 0
Sterling Silver Brooches with Faulkner's Diamonds	" 2 8	to 8 0
Sterling Silver Enamelled Brooches of various designs	" 2 8	to 14 0
Sterling Silver Whole Suits	" 4 12	to 10 0
Sterling Silver Links	" 2 12	to 5 0
Sterling Silver Solitaires	" 2 12	to 5 0
Sterling Silver Half Suits	" 2 0	to 2 6
Sterling Silver Studs		1 8
Sterling Silver Collar Buttons	" 1 0	to 1 12

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Sterling Silver Front, Memo. Ivory Tablets	from 4 8	to 5 4
Sterling Silver Eye Glass Strings	"	2 10
Sterling Silver Brooches with Ear-ring	" 5 4	to 7 0
Real Silver Shoe Buckles	" 4 4	to 7 8
Sterling Silver Whistles	" 2 8	to 6 8
Sterling Silver Match Box	"	11 0
Sterling Silver Sovereign Cases	"	9 8
Sterling Silver Blade, Pocket Fruit Knives	" 2 4	to 7 0
Sterling Silver Salt Spoons	"	2 0
Sterling Silver Mustard and Salt Spoons	"	8 12
Sterling Silver Butter Knives	" 10 0	to 11 0
Sterling Silver Ivory Handle Penholders	"	6 0
Enamelled Links with Real Pearls	" 4 0	to 5 8
Sterling Silver Pen-holders	" 3 8	to 8 4
Sterling Silver Handle Knives	"	2 8
Sterling Silver Handle Pencil and Knife	"	3 4
Sterling Silver Tooth Picks	" 1 0	to 3 0
Sterling Silver " " and Ear Cleaner	" 2 12	to 5 0
Sterling Silver Pencils	" 1 4	to 7 0
Sterling Silver Watch Key	"	1 12
Sterling Silver Cigar Cutters	"	3 10
Sterling Silver Lockets	" 6 0	to 10 0
Sterling Silver Universal Watch Keys		2 10
Sterling Silver, Stone Top Thimbles	" 1 4	to 2 8
Sterling Silver Book Markers and Paper Knives	" 2 12	to 4 12
Sterling Silver Rattles, Coral and m-o'-p Handle with Bells	" 4 8	to 10 0
Sterling Silver Handle Scissors	" 8 0	to 10 0
Sterling Silver Pickle Forks with m-o'-p Handle	" 6 8	to 8 0
Sterling Silver Handle Paper Knives with m-o'-p or Tortoise Shell Blades	" 4 0	to 13 0

SILVERINE BELTS AND BUCKLES.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Silverine Belts, 12 patterns	from 13 8	to 18 0
" " 3 patterns, partially gilt		23 4
" gilt woven, 6 patterns	" 7 0	to 14 0
" " Oxodized, 4 patterns	" 7 8	to 15 8
" Chattelain with Memo. Tablet, Scissors, Scent Bottle, Measure Tape, Thimble, Pin-cushion		19 8

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Silverine Clasp, 8 patterns	from 5 6	to 7 8
" " gilt	"	7 8
" Buckles, 6 patterns	" 1 8	to 2 4
" " partially gilt, 3 patterns		3 0

MORENAS & COMPANY,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF

REAL MANILLA CIGARS,

"FLORA DE LA ISABELLA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil. Rs.	7 8 per box
Primo de Revera	"	25	"	6 0 "
Regl. Antonio Lopez	"	50	with ring	11 0 "
Non Plus Ultra	"	50	"	9 "
Exquisitos	"	50	"	7 0 "
Princessas (small size)	"	50	"	5 0 "
Neuvo Habano Especial	"	100	"	6 0 "
Do. do. No. 1	"	100	"	5 0 "
Do. do. No. 2	"	100	"	4 8 "
Do. do. No. 3	"	100	"	4 0 "

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ORIGINALITY, ARTISTIC FINISH, AND INTRINSIC WORTH,

Are the STANDARD COMBINATION of every article in our Extensive and Valuable Stock.

In the selection of articles suitable for Presentation, be they WEDDING PRESENTS, BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, 'XMAS PRESENTS or SOUVENIRS,

Every difficulty is agreeably and appreciably Removed at our Establishment, by the fact that every article, carrying as it does a charming and clamouring fascination, presents itself for individual preference, vitiating altogether the trouble and fatigue of "going the round" of every Establishment in Bombay.

OUR SEASON'S EXHIBITION

in JEWELLERY—such as BANGLES, NECKLACES, EAR BOUTONS, DEMISUITES, LOCKETS, HAIR PINS, JEWELLED and FANCY RINGS, SCARF PINS, STUDS and LINKS, SOLITAIRES, PLAIN and FANCY WATCHES and CHAINS, &c.—are all of the latest REGISTERED DESIGNS, and are NOVELTIES it would be found impossible to duplicate elsewhere: the Designs of all being entirely DISTINCTIVE and UNIQUE.

Our other Departments—

CLOCKS & WATCHES,
ELECTRO-PLATE & SILVER WARE,
PIANOFORTES & MUSICAL BOXES,
BICYCLES & TRICYCLES,
OPERA & FIELD GLASSES, &c., &c.,

will be found provided with the most Recent additions and improvements—SOLIDITY and HIGH CLASS characterising everything.

In DIAMOND JEWELLERY we are exhibiting a most EXCEPTIONAL, DAZZLING, and IMPORTANT collection of Ornaments suitable for ANGLO-INDIAN and PURELY INDIAN use—the mechanical arrangements of some lending an additional grandeur to true ORIENTAL TASTES.

Our DIAMONDS UNMOUNTED are the LARGEST and most BRILLIANT ever offered. A few GRAND PAIRS of BRILLIANT DIAMONDS, suitable for Ear Studs, weighing from 1¼ Carat are of the RAREST BEAUTY and PURITY. Very important SINGLE STONES up to over 36 Carats each are to be found in this superb collection. TOURISTS, VISITORS, and RESIDENTS of Bombay, not forgetting our Valued Patrons. THEIR HIGHNESSES, THE RAJAS, MAHARAJAHS, THAKORE SAHEBS, and NAWABS, will find that we have a Staff of Assistants who will endeavour to do their utmost to make a Visit to our Establishment as interesting and as pleasant as possible.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
CHRONOMETER, CLOCK, AND WATCH MAKERS, AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

'XMAS PRESENTS.

FASHIONABLE PERFUMES.
JOHN R. HALL'S
TRIPLE EXTRACT OF
WOOD VIOLETS.

At the very first sniff there will be an exclamation of gratification at the Sweetness and chaste delicacy of this Perfume.—*Court Journal.*
Has a very decided and durable violet scent.—"The Queen."

EDWIN R. BIGGLESTON'S
HELIOTROPE ESSENCE.

MR. BIGGLESTON. Marlborough House, Pall Mall, S. W.

Sir,—Will you please send a bottle of Heliotrope for Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, like the one you sent the other day; also one large and one small bottle of Wood Violet?—I remain, yours respectfully,

J. WRIGHT,
Dovedale, Moreton-in-Marsh,
Patronized by
THE ROYAL FAMILY
and
ARISTOCRATIC WORLD OF EUROPE.
Circular sent free on application.
Price: Re. 1-14; Rs. 3-4; Rs. 6-4 per Bottle.

PERFUMES FOR INDIA.
"Their fragrance scatters without alloy,
And prevaileth everywhere."

GUL-CHUMAN BOUQUET
Is singularly sweet, fully matured, delicate, and durable to a remarkable degree. Rs. 2.

SEASON'S GLORY
Produces a delightful sweet perfume, and is peculiarly delicate and lasting. Rs. 2.

BOMBAY WILD FLOWERS
Satisfies all who use it, possesses a delicate, sweet, and pleasant aroma. Rs. 2.

CHARMS OF YELLOW ROSES
Is remarkably sweet, and possesses the distinctive odour of the Flower. Rs. 2.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GUARD AGAINST SUN STROKE.

NEW STOCK OF SUN HATS AND HELMETS,

(ELLWOOD'S JUST (HAWKE'S)

ARRIVED.

LADIES AND GENTS'.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WHERE do you buy your 'XMAS GOODS?
The question is on everybody's lips and there is only one answer—

TO PHILLIPS & CO.'S.

WHY?—Because their selection is the FINEST IN BOMBAY and their PRICES THE MOST REASONABLE.
'XMAS CARDS—'XMAS TOYS—'XMAS PRESENTS.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
FORT. BYCULLA. CUMBALLA HILL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

MONDAY, 24TH DECEMBER,
The Screaming French Comedy, in 3 Acts,
"DR. BILL."

TUESDAY, being CHRISTMAS DAY
NO PERFORMANCE.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH DECEMBER,
OUR GREAT CHRISTMAS PRODUCTION!
G. R. SIMS' Grand Spectacular Play,
"THE ROMANY RYE,"
WITH EVERY DETAIL.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Front Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back, Re. 1. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9-15.
Box Office at MITCHELL & Co., Medows Street.
EDWIN FERGUSSON.....Business Manager.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "CLAN MURRAY," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature, and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1894.

ESPLANADE PENDAL TICKETS for the COMING CRICKET MATCHES (26th to 31st Decr., 1894), may be had from J. E. MODY, Old Fort Police Court, Hornby Row. Season Ticket for One Chair, Rs. 5. Benches for 5 Seats, Rs. 10. Occasional Seats, Re. 1 per Chair, and Annas 8 per Seat on Benches.

NOTICE.

WANTED, a Temporary SURVEYOR having a knowledge of Theodolite Survey and Levelling. Salary Rs. 40 per mensem.
Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to the Undersigned on or before the 15th January, 1895.
BALABHOY,
State Engineer, Gondal State.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CONTRACT between the BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS DEALERS, being the Members of the NATIVE PIECE-GOODS' MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, and the Manchester and Bombay General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Agents, Messrs. Forwood Bros., London, has FALLEN through, and that the Shippers are until further notice FREE to Ship Goods in other Steamers. The Public Notice given on the Tenth Day of November, 1894, is hereby CANCELLED.
MOWJEE PREMJEE TOOLSIDAS,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1894.

SAVARESSE'S Pure English Oil SANDAL also Copaiba CAPSULES.
NOT made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. Not made of Gelatine. So always cure.
SOLD by all First-Class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

PASSENGERS—
—ARRIVING
Will find in—
ASQUITH & LORD'S
OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
The Largest and most Complete Stock of the Newest and Best Materials for Gents' Suits and Shirts.
SUN-PROOF HELMETS,
HOSIERY,
TRUNKS, BAGS, HOLD-ALLS,
—RUGS, PILLOWS, etc.—
ASQUITH & LORD,
—ESTABLISHED 1870—
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.
SMOKING TOBACCOS.
of All Brands.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)
COTTAGE PIANOS.
(Built to order for India.)
CARPETS, BATH TUBS.
COOKING AND WARMING STOVES.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
NILGIRI AND KANGRA TEAS.
CEYLON TEA,
FOLDING TABLES.
TRAVELLING BATHS.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

CHRISTMAS HAMPERS.

No. I.	Six Bottles.....	Rs. 24
No. II.	do.	,, 16
No. III.	Twelve Bottles.....	,, 40

CASH or by V.P.P. No Booking.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND BEYNON & Co., Esplanade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. B. & C. I. RY.
MT. ABU BOARDING SCHOOL.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT MASTER, European. Salary to commence from 60 to 80, according to Qualifications, with Rooms and Board.
Apply to
REV. B. H. SKELTON, PRINCIPAL,
Jeypore, Rajputana.

'XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR GREETING
CARDS!!
TOY BOOKS—BOOKLETS.
An Immense Choice of Varieties
TO SELECT FROM.
Exceptionally the Best and Cheapest
for the Season.
An Inspection is Solicited.
MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

'XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
'Xmas Series.
Folding Series.
Relief Series.
Fancy Shape Series.
Comic Series.
Hand-painted Series.
Fold Silk Series.
Ivory Souvenir.
Hand-painted Opals,
Princess Series.
From Ans. 2 to Rs. 7 each.
MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

BEAUTY CHARM.

BEAUTIFUL SKIN, FAIR COMPLEXION, SMOOTH NECK AND FACE, SOFT HANDS AND ARMS, FOR

Preferred by the LEADING BEAUTIES of the DAY.
Liked by Comely WOMEN and LADIES of FASHION.
The Toilet Pet of YOUNG LADIES and HANDSOME GIRLS.
MATRONS
Use it and Recommend it.
HARMLESS to the SKIN, and PERFECT in EFFECT.
The only preparation for Softening, Beautifying, and preserving the Skin, and improving the Complexion, giving it a Blooming and Charming appearance.
Completely removes Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Blotches, Pimples, Roughness, and other Blemishes of the Skin, Face, Neck, and Arms.
Its constant use makes the skin Soft, Pliable, and free from Dryness, and Complexion Clear and Beautiful, and affords Comfort and Luxury after Shaving.

2s. 6d., or Re. 1-4.
MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.
GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.
WATER SUPPLY WORKS.
THE TIME fixed for receiving Tenders in Chief Engineer's Office, Mysore, P. W. Department, Bangalore, for the Supply of Pipes, Valves, &c., required for the Mysore and Bangalore Water Supply Works, is hereby EXTENDED to THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1895, on which Date, at 4 O'clock P.M., they will be Opened. The Tenders will be Finally Disposed of on the 15th February, 1895.
C. BOWEN, COLONEL,
Chief Engineer of Mysore, P. W. D.
Bangalore, 8th December, 1894.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 5 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charge 1 Re. 1 per line extra.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country House, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Religious Training of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
THE POLICIES of this Company Cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.
Rs. 50
PER ANNUM WILL SECURE
Rs. 10,000 on Death;
Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement;
Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement;
Rs. 60 weekly during Temporary Total Disablement;
Rs. 15 weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement;
Full particulars may be obtained from
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Office: 29, Esplanade Road.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS...£4,456,573
TOTAL FUNDS..... ...£8,406,405
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES at MODERATE RATES.
BONUSES on Life Policies in the participating Class have amounted to as much as 35s. per cent. per annum at the last three quinquennial distributions.
For Rates apply to the Agents,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 13 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
THE SHOW ROOMS and OFFICES of this Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 25th and 26th instant, but for the Convenience of the Public will be kept OPEN till 8 P.M. on MONDAY, the 24th instant.

NOTICE.
THE COMMERCIAL and LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LD., will be CLOSED on 24th, 25th and 26th instant, also on 31st Idem and 1st and 2nd proximo, these Days being Holidays Under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 21st December, 1894.

BRITISH INDIA S. NAV. COMPANY, LD.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
FIRST CLASS Return Tickets between Bombay and Kurrachee will be issued at the specially REDUCED RATES of Rupees SIXTY for the CHRISTMAS Holidays.
Steamers leave Bombay every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, arriving in Kurrachee on Friday, Saturday and Monday. Return Steamers leave Kurrachee every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Bombay on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay.
AND
McIVER MACKENZIE & Co., Kurrachee.
Bombay, 1st December, 1894.

NOTICE.
NO CHAIRS nor BENCHES will be ALLOWED to be placed on the ESPLANADE PARADE GROUND, on the occasion of the forthcoming MATCHES during the Christmas Holidays.
S. REBSCH, A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 20th December, 1894.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDER FOR STATIONERY, INCLUDING PAPERS AND INKS, OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer, at his Office, Ballard Road, till 12 Noon on FRIDAY, 28th instant, for the Supply of STATIONERY, for Twelve Months, from 1st January, 1895.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules of Articles, and other particulars may be obtained and Samples inspected on application at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Schedule.
Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stationery."
The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the Lowest or any Tender. The Tenderer will be bound by his Tender as to each Article or Item for which he tenders, and the Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of the Tender and reject the remainder.
The Cost of stamping agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.
A Deposit of Rs. 250 must be lodged at the time of Tendering as Earnest Money.
E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1894.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Contracts for the SALE of COUNTRY LIQUOR, SINDI (TODDY), OPIUM and DRUGS in the Akola District, for the year 1895-96, will be Auctioned at Noon, on MONDAY, the 28th January, 1895, at the Deputy Commissioner's Kutcherry, Akola.
The Purchasers will be called upon to Deposit ¼ (one-fourth) of the Amounts of their bids, or to furnish good Securities in the Akola District.
A. SIMPSON,
Acting Deputy Commissioner, Akola District.
Dated Akola, 17th December, 1894.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP COPPER AND BRASS.
THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 9th January, Offers for the Purchase of any quantity up to 100 Tons of SCRAP COPPER and 50 Tons SCRAP BRASS LOOSE, now lying in the Company's General Stores, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 250 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th December, 1894.

NOTICE.
In the Matter of the Estate of G. E. SCHOFIELD, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of G. E. SCHOFIELD, who died in England in or about the month of July last, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament has been granted there to his Executor, W. J. CRIGHTON, are hereby required to send in their claims to F. W. SHAW, Agent to the said Executor, at the Office of Messrs. FLEMING SHAW & Co., 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on or before the 25th Day of January, 1895, at the expiration of which time the residue of the Assets will be handed over to the person or persons entitled thereto.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased are hereby required to pay their debts to the said Executor.—Dated this 6th Day of December, 1894.
F. W. SHAW,
Agent to the Executor.

NOTICE.
In the Matter of the Estate of SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATEL, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATEL, who died at Warden Road without the Fort Bombay on the 2nd day of July 1891 and probate of whose last will and testament with two codicils thereto was granted on the 29th day of November 1893 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to his Executors BAPUJEE SORABJEE PATEL, KHURSEDJEE SORABJEE PATEL, JAIJI WIDOW of the said SORABJEE FRAMJEE PATEL and PEROZSHAW MANOCKJEE KARA are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executors at the office of Messrs. FRAMJEE SONS and Co. Dalal Street, Fort, on or before the 1st day of January, 1895, at the expiration of which time they will hand over the residue of the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay the debts or hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 1st day of December 1894.
CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, High Court.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 606 OF 1893.
VANDRAWANDAS VIRJLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing in House No. 51, Koombartookda, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
VERSUS.
AGA AHMEDALLY KHAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay .....Defendant.
PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Thirtieth of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, the following Immoveable Properties, will be SOLD in Two Lots, by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, esq., the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-third Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All the estate-right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the Two Several Properties hereinafter described, that is to say:—
Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the Western side of Ishmpura Street, outside the Fort, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-seven square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 395-386, New No. 7668, old Survey Nos. 572-574, and New Survey No. 2341, and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6681, Street Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48.
Lot. No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Southern side of Elphinstone Road, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by Admeasurement one hundred and six yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 50, 52, 65, 78 and 197, New No. 7933, old Survey No.—, and New Survey Nos. 21-2336 and 2-2338, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2494 (1), Street No. 6.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 19th Day of December, 1894.
G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, Warora Colliery, up to 2 P.M., on 31st January, 1895, for the Supply of INDIGENOUS STORES required for the Warora Colliery during the financial year 1895-96.
2. Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract, and List of Stores to be supplied, can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of One Rupee for a Set.
3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Stores."
4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
GEO. B. REYNOLDS,
Manager, Warora Colliery.
Warora, 7th December, 1894.

W. B. GREEN & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING REGULARLY THE FOLLOWING:—

			Rs.	a.
HAMS.—	Pale Cumberland, finest Quality,	per lb.	1	3
,,	Ready Cooked,—Whole or Half,	,,	2	2
,,	,, in Slices,	,,	2	12
BACON.—	Harris's Real Wilts Middles,	,,	1	3
,,	,, ,, ,, Bellies	,,	1	1
CHEESES.—	Double Gloster Guipere, Cheddar,	,,	1	1
	Real Stilton and Gorgonzola	,,	1	10
FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER,		,,	1	6

SPANISH GRAPES, KENTISH COBNUTS, BARCELONA AND BRAZIL WALNUTS, NOW IN STOCK.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

SIX ANSWERS TO ONE QUESTION!!

Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A.
1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
2.—BECAUSE only the CHOICEST TOBACCOS are used in their Manufacture.
3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
4.—BECAUSE the Delicacy of their Flavor approaches that of a Real HAVANA.
5.—BECAUSE they are Uniform in Quality, and can always be Relied on.
6.—BECAUSE the General Public say with one accord that they are the Very Best, and what everybody says must be True.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.
HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.
The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.
FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... ¾ per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. ,,
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. ,,
Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India.....	Commission	¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	,,	¼th ,,
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	,,	¼th ,,

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £140,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms to be learned on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS,
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full Information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen 6,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 4,500,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,820,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.
BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARRS BANKING COMPANY; and The ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 20th December, 1894.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£275,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF TENTS, Enclosed Walls, Wooden Seats, &c., used for the Military and Naval Tournament, at the Oval. (The Tents will also be sold by the Undersigned by Private sale before the day of sale).
Under instructions from Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th December, at 2 p.m., at the Oval, in front of the Secretariat, several lots of wooden seatings, double and single pole tents, and enclosed walls of sizes, in variety, surplus scantling, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 24, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.
AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CASTE HORSES.
On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Ludha Ebhrano and Co.'s Stables, Hellasis Road, Byculla, the following high-caste horses belonging to different Native States:—
1 bay waler, 16 hands, aged, broken to single and pair, a good hack.
1 dark bay waler, 16 hands, 7 years, goes in harness, and will make a good racing horse.
1 flea-bitten grey Arab, 14-3, aged, goes in single and pair, very fast trotter, and quiet.
1 flea-bitten grey Arab pony, 12-3 hands, aged.
1 very handsome dun colour charger, about 5 years old, capital hack not broken to harness.
1 very handsome chesnut Arab horse, 14-3, aged about 7 or 8 years, good jumper and cross country hack.
The property of the Chief of Mudhole—
1 country-bred chesnut, three years old, 14-2, and quiet to ride.
1 dapple dun colour horse, strong, five years old, suitable for hunter, 14-2, will do for harness.
1 do. strong 14-3, five years old.
The above horses are now on view.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.
On SATURDAY, the 5th January next, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Messrs. Sorabshaw and Co.
Ex s. s. "Horsa."
1 handsome bran new English-built fashionable light canoe landau, suitable for single or pair, by E. Kouter and Co., of Longacre, painted green and lined with green bright-grained Morrocco superfine cloth laces, &c.
1 handsome English built 4 seated barouche, hung on Collinge's patent axles, elliptic springs, painted blue, picked out with white, trimmed with silk cloth, by Messrs. Turrill and Sons, of Longacre.
The carriages are now on view.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, December 24, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Dinanath Bushesharrab, Delhi, ex Maria Valerio—
DNBN / ZAR } 228—1 case woollen shawls.
On account and at the risk of Shiva Nath Buldeo Dass, Delhi, ex Gisela—
Z ASB R M 263—1 case 32 pieces coloured Spanish stripes.
On account and at the risk of Punnalal Lucknichand, Delhi, ex Vindobona—
ZA D7 PL L 330—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.
ZAD4 PPL—354—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.
On account and at the risk of Buldeo Sahai Kaloo Mull, Delhi, ex Imperatrix—
Z BS A / R K M M } 282—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.
On account and at the risk of Durga Datt Jagannath, Delhi, ex Imperatrix—
ZA DDJN RM 284—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.
On account and at the risk of Sohan Lall Ram Saran Dass, Delhi, ex Imperator—
ZA SLRD RM 281—1 case 32 pieces Spanish stripes.
On account and at the risk of Kirparam Chootha Mall, Delhi, ex Gisela—
Z A R C M R M 272—1 case 30 pieces Spanish stripes.
On account and at the risk of Kalyanmul Madhuram, Cawnpore—
Z A K M R M 891—1 case 153 pieces white embroidered native caps.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, 24th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, and the following:—
The property of a Gentleman, consisting of teak and black-wood furniture, such as dining table, chairs, meatsafe, drawing room sofas, veranda seats, marble table teapoys, cabinets, bookstand, almira, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, a first-rate ebonized grand cottage piano by Rose and Co., &c.
On account and at the risk of Jaffer Veerji and Co.—
J V 1043 50 8 cases glass shades, ex Imperator.
1238 58 8 ,, ex Imperatrix.
On account of the concerned—
I S a a a ½—3 cases ploughs.
AT 2 P.M.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable landau.
1 light and neat dog cart.
1 child's bay pony.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
SALE OF 15 CASES TURKEY-RED SWISS CHINTZ.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, 24th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Ramparshab Sookh Dyal, of Delhi—
S H C—1363—1969-83—15 cases each 60 pieces 22-22½ inches 28 yards Turkey-Red S wiss chintz.
AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 BUNDLES OF STEEL HOOPS
On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Prince's Dock warehouses—
On account of the concerned—
2,000 bundles each ¼ cwt. steel hoops, best quality, for baling cotton, ⅞ by 20 guage by 22 strips 29 feet long.
These will be sold in lots of 100 bundles to suit all buyers, and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Div'd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EUROPEAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,312½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,135
Commercial & Ld. Mge	5,000	100	100	10, p.c.	165
	2,000	100	75		120
	2,000	100	10		60
			50		100
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	103,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60d
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	250
PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,065
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	500	250	250	45	315
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	127½
Broach's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	125
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	12	135
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	320
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,380
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	102½
Fort	150	3,000	500	90	1,250
French	300	500	500	25	405
Harvey and Sabapathy	420	400	500	30	420
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	400xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	247½
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	95
Mirzapuri Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	375
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	215xd
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	512½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11¼	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	530
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	12	200
Vikart	...	1,000	100	90	1,105
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	346
B.B. & C.I.R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	30	635
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	43
Bellary S & W Co, Ld, (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per ct.	335
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	725
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	20	395
Bombay National Manfg. Co Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	160
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,480
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	25	870
Colmbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	610
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	20	620
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	25	560
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Emperor	2,100	500	500	25	512½
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	45	725
Hinguoghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,090
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	15	405
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,305
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	565
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	565
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	7½	160
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	1000
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	290
Khandelsh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	630
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	825
Khatao Mahkunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	770
Leopold	3,500	100	103	10	170
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	15	750
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	980
Madhusudan United	356	1,000	1,000	100	2,330
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	153½
Manockjee MPetit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,880
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil	135
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	2,010
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	95
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	480
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	480
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,340
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	685
Ripon Mills	2600	1,000	1,000	30	1,000
assoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,520
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	700
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	10	312½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	15	605
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venkatshunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	875
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	40	765
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	205
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Allcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10	250
				7½	
Bank Bay Baltic	500	50	50	12	40
Baltic Dis	5,000	100	100	10	122
Bombay & Barma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,250
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,330
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	3	70
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,570
Deccan Ice Co. in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	5xd
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		560	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	20	202
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	150
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	322
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	180
Mahamanee Ice Manufacturing Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	10n
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	10	128
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	15
Phillipt & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	7	100
Port Cunning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	25	475
Prince of Wales Fire In	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd.	2,350
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	2	60
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,007½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil	78
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	1	250

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	29-3	
Gold Leaf	"	28-10	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	28-8	"
Do. do. new	"	28-6	"
Australia bar Gold	"	28-11	
ombay bar Gold	"	28-10	
Sovereigns	"	18-6	
Do. Drazons	"	18-5	
Silver T	"	92	
Do. TT	"	92-4	
Carolas	"	295-0	
Mexican	"	193-0	
Five Franc Pieces	"	300-02	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The London Lyric Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mecca entered the dock on Friday and Sabarmati on Saturday; the steamer Mikado left it on Friday and the Kaparthala and Brahmani on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Maria Valerie left the dock on Friday, and the Ceylon on Saturday.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL.—This evening a ball is to be given at the above hotel on the most refined scale, the proprietor having gone to considerable expense to fit up the place for the occasion.

SPORTING NOTICE.—Entries for the Madras Presidency Association Football Tournament close on the 31st instant.—Ten teams have already entered so the Tournament should be a success.

REPORTED THEFT.—Morarji Dhuramsey, residing at Champa Gully, has reported to the police the theft of ornaments, of the value of Rs. 191 from his room, some time during his absence, on Friday last.

THE BOMBAY CITY POLICE CLUB BALL.—We are asked to state that this annual function, which is always looked forward to with much interest, will take place at the Bombay Town Hall, on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—We are glad to announce that Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, has made a fresh donation of Rs. 2,000 to this flourishing institution, and that Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit has presented the Cercle with a donation of Rs. 1,000. The Cercle has up to date received Rs. 13,000 as donation from the well-known Petit family.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme, at 5-30 o'clock :—

March	The Wanderer	Stella.
Overture	Rosamunde	Schubert
Valse	Venus Reigen	Gungl.
Gavotte	Sweethearts	Burald.
Selection	Maritana	Balfe.
Galop	Up and gone	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE AT THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S BUNGALOW.—About a quarter to four o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, flames were seen emanating from the chimney of the cook-house of the bungalow belonging to Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Executive Engineer, Municipality. The Fort engine immediately turned up, but before it had been brought into requisition, servants in the bungalow climbed up the roof and extinguished the flames by pouring water into the chimney. The outbreak is said to have been caused by the chimney being blocked with soot. The damage is nominal.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Yacht Club, this evening, during and after dinner:—

March	Tivoli	Meisel.
Overture	The Silver Cross	Herman.
Serenade	La Paloma	Gradier.
Potpourri	Ein Musikalischer Witz	Reinor.
Valse	Au Pays Des Chansons	Fahrbach.
Graceful Dance	Loveland	Howgill.

PART II.

March	Werder	Zilmann.
Overture	La Ruche D'Or	Brepsant.
Selection	Paul Jones	Planquette.
Valse	Pearl of the Ocean	Bucaiossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils attending the Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama Charitable School took place on Saturday last, in the premises of the Bhikaiji Bengali Girls' School, Fort, Mr. P. H. Dastoor, presiding. From the report read by Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, the superintendent of the school, it appeared that 140 boys attend the school. The report recorded with regret the deaths of a trustee, Mr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama, and the secretary, Mr. Pestonjee Dadabhoy Vasygarra. The chairman delivered an appropriate address after giving away the prizes. Thanks were voted to him on the motion of Mr. K. R. Cama, seconded by Mr. D. R. Chichgar.

FIRE AT THE GREAT EASTERN MILL.—Shortly after half-past 11 o'clock, on Saturday forenoon, a quantity of cotton lying in the blow-room of the Great Eastern Mill, Parel Road, was found to be on fire. On an alarm being raised, the mills' fire appliances were at once set to work, and with the prompt assistance of the mill-hands, the flames were extinguished within a few minutes. The Chinchpoogly fire-engine, which is stationed at a short distance from the mill, quickly arrived, followed by the Byculla steamer, but they were not brought into requisition. The damage caused by the fire and water is roughly estimated at Rs. 800. The outbreak is attributed to friction, caused by a stone getting into the machinery.

DOMESTIC UNHAPPINESS AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at the Bai Motlabai Hospital, regarding the death of Parbuttee, aged twenty years, the wife of a hamal, employed in that hospital. On the morning of the 19th instant deceased asked her husband to allow her to go to her native village, but the latter refused the request, and consequently they had a quarrel. Deceased then became sullen, and appeared to be much depressed. On the following day she left home, and could not be found anywhere, until her dead body was seen floating on the surface of the water in a well in the compound of the hospital, on Friday evening. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

DEATH OF MR. MOTIRAM BHAGHOOBHOY.—We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Motiram Bhaghoobhoy, a Justice of the Peace, which took place on Friday, at his house in Bhulesshwar, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He was a native of Surat, where he started in life as head-master of the Parsee Purchayet's school in the city. He was the pioneer of the mill industry in Surat, and was later on appointed a director and manager of the Jafferali Mill. In 1861, Mr. Motiram came to Bombay, and started in business as a share broker. He was nominated a Justice of the Peace in 1874. He was a director of several joint stock companies, such as the Port Canning, the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, the Mofussil Company, the Bellary Press, the Volkart Press, &c. The deceased's ancestors, in consideration of services rendered to the late East India Company, had a village near Surat given them in inam. The offices of the Bellary Press Company, &c., were closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

NATIVE THEATRICALS.—The Shahunagarvasi Dramatic Company who have been performing for the last two weeks, at the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, and whose performance of "Tratika," an adaptation of Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew," we had the pleasure of favourably noticing last week, on Saturday, performed "Hamlet" in its Maratha garb "Vikarvilasita," by Mr. G. G. Agarkar, M. A. The performance was a thorough success and was highly appreciated by the crowded audience assembled on the occasion. The acting of Chandrasen (Hamlet) and Mallika (Ophelia) was certainly creditable and beyond what may be expected from Hindu actors. It is matter for congratulation that this masterpiece of Shakespeare's genius should be placed so effectively on the boards by Hindus, and that Maratha audiences should have an opportunity of thoroughly understanding and appreciating the genius of the greatest dramatist the world has ever seen. We commend the efforts of the company to improve the status of Maratha drama, and trust that they will meet with the hearty support of the native public.

RAILWAY NOTES.—Owing to the immediate approach of the Christmas holidays and the Esplanade Tournament the passenger traffic of railway companies has increased. Among the visitors to the tournament were H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, the Chief of Jamkhundi the Commander-in-Chief of Baroda, and many mofussil gentlemen. Friday night's Ahmedabad mail train had to be split up into two—one train carried the mail and third class passengers; and the other first and second class passengers and servants. The traffic on the Grant Road Station was so heavy, that there was difficulty in moving about.—H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, with twenty-five followers left on Saturday night for Wadhwan, and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief Shrimant Anundrao Gaekwar, and members of his staff, Captain A. Lynn, Captain M. Baji, Captain Janardhan, Lieutenant and Sar Nowbut Amrutrao Borker, Lieutenant Tubai, Mr. Shewale, and twenty followers, left by the same train. At the Grant Road Station platform these high personages were garlanded before leaving by their friends and officers.—Her Highness Revubai Saheb Gaekwar, with a retinue of a hundred followers, left for Baroda on Friday.

REPORTED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Mr. Mahomed Abdul Kabeer, who recently arrived from England, and who had been temporarily putting up in Bombay at the house of Mulla Moozakhan, has wired to the Bombay police from Bhusawal, that notes of the Bank of England and a gold watch, of the collective value of Rs. 2,578, have been stolen from his portmanteau. From inquiries made by the police it appears that complainant left Bombay on the night of the 18th instant for his native country, Patna. He was accompanied to the Victoria Terminus by Mulla Moozakhan, the gentleman at whose place he had put up, while the servant of the latter, named Mea Mahomed Ahmed, aged twenty-six years, preceded them to the station in charge of complainant's luggage, amongst which was the portmanteau in question. The luggage was placed in the compartment by the servant along with the complainant, and the portmanteau was at the time, to all appearances, intact. The train then left. On the arrival of the train at Bhusawal on the following morning, the complainant discovered that the portmanteau had been tampered with, and on examining it, found that it had been forced open, and a small box containing the above property had been abstracted.

THE PARSEE VOLUNTEERS AT THE GAIETY.—On Friday evening Mr. Cowasji Khatao, proprietor of the original Alfred Dramatic Company, invited the detachment of the Poona Parsee Volunteers, who had taken a prominent part in the Military and Naval Tournament, to a performance of "Bboli Gool," at the Gaiety Theatre. For this purpose the theatre and its surroundings were gaily decorated with flags and flowers, and otherwise made attractive in its outward aspect. The Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Dinshah D. Khambata, with the Volunteer Band in attendance, marched from their temporary quarters near the Band-stand to the theatre in their uniform, and were accommodated in the orchestra stalls in seats reserved for them. On their entering the house, they were lustily cheered by the audience, who had gathered in large numbers including Parsee and Hindu ladies. The drama of "Bboli Gool" is an adaptation of the English "East Lynne" to Parsee social life, written by Mr. Bamonjee N. Kabrajee, a well-known Guzerati novelist and playwright. At the conclusion of the first part of the play, Mr. Khatao came forward on the stage, and thanked the Volunteers for their acceptance of his invitation to witness a representation of a popular drama, and offered to contribute Rs. 50 to the Volunteer Band Fund, out of the proceeds of the evening, as a small contribution in appreciation of the noble movement in Parsee Volunteering. Lieutenant Khambata, on behalf of his companions, returned thanks for the kindness shown to them by Mr. Khatao and by the Parsee, and native communities in general during their short stay in Bombay. Garlands of flowers and bouquets were then given to the Commandant, and to Mrs. and Miss Khambata who had accompanied him from Poona to Bombay. At the termination of the play, the Volunteers formed themselves into a line and marched to their quarters, preceded by their band playing. On Saturday the Parsee Volunteers went to see the Elephanta Caves, where they had a pleasant day's outing, and returned to their tents about 7 o'clock much pleased with the courtesy shown to them by their co-religionists in Bombay.

THE RAHNUMAYE MAZDYASNAN SABHA.

A BIENNIAL meeting of this Association, which aims at maintaining the purity of the Parsee religion, was held last week, at Dadysett Agiary, Fort, under the presidency of Mr. K. R. Kama. Ervad Jamaspji Edalji Dadachanji, hon. secretary of the Sabha, read the committee's report for the 41st and 42nd years, of which the following are the salient points :—

During the two years the committee held 73 meetings. Twelve hundred and fifty school-children were given religious instruction by the priests of the Sabha. The committee held Rs. 9,048 in the general fund and Rs. 18,910 in the religious book publication fund. An address was presented to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji by the Sabha, which on his visit to this city congratulated him on his entrance into Parliament, and thanked him for his exertions on behalf of the Sabha.

Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster, in proposing the adoption of the report, congratulated the Society on its attaining the 43rd year. The best work of the Society was, he thought, the inculcation of healthy religious notions in the mind of more than twelve hundred children, and he had no doubt that the Parsee of the next decade would be more religious and less superstitious than the Parsee of to-day. The Society had for the edification of the old spent more than Rs. 11,000 for the publication of religious tracts and the delivery of sermons. Mr. Paymaster wished the Society had devoted some part of its attention to the delivery of lectures on religious rites and ceremonies of the Parsees. If they had done so there would have been no cause for the misunderstanding that prevailed in the community on the occasion of the late Mr. S. S. Bengalee's anniversary.

Mr. Kama, in putting the resolution to the vote, drew the attention of the Parsees to the unsatisfactory state of the funds of the Society which were drawn upon to meet the current expenditure.

Mr. Pallonji B. Desai, with the leave of the chairman, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Ervad Jamaspji, the hon. secretary, for his unceasing labours on behalf of the Society. The committee had held more than 70 meetings, at all of which their secretary had to be present, and make all the necessary arrangements. In seconding the proposition, Mr. Paymaster said that the Naosari people were stigmatised with the term *(stal)* obstinate but he wished that they were all as *(stal)* persistent, as their esteemed secretary in such good work as he was doing.

The chairman then announced the result of the scrutiny of the voting lists returned by members. The old committee was confirmed with the substitution of Mr. Paymaster, in place of Mr. Cowasji Mehta, resigned.

Mr. Panday proposed a vote of thanks to their chairman, Mr. Kama, for his indefatigable zeal in the cause of the Society. In seconding the motion, Mr. Rustomji Mody suggested the publication of a monthly conducted on broad religious principles. Mr. Pallonji Desai, in supporting the motion, said that Mr. Kama was the life and soul of the Sabha, and added that the committee would be nowhere without his intelligent guidance.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

Two races were held under the auspices of the Bombay Sailing Association on Saturday, at the Apollo Bunder, the first started at 4 p.m. was open to to all yachts. The competing boats were Melody entered by Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth; Canoe, entered by Mr. J. J. B. Benson; Senta, entered by Mr. C. Crommelin; Janetta, entered by Lieut. C. Halliday, R.E. The second race open to ships and other boats, was also started at the same time, and the following competed :—Admiral's galley, entered by Lieut. C. S. Hickly, R.N; Plassey's cutter, entered by Lieut. W. H. Taylor, R.N. For both the races the course was No. 2 in the list. From Pilot Schooner, leaving it to starboard to Middle Ground buoy, leaving it to Port round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to starboard, round buoy close to Karanja Beacon, leaving it to starboard and finishing with starboard side next to Pilot Schooner. The following are the handicap allowances and result of both the races :—

	Manetta.	Melody	Canoe.	Time of Arrival.
	Ms.	Ms.	Ms.	H. Ms. Ss.
Senta	2	3	12	5 59 10
Janetta		1	9	6 14 5
" Melody			8	6 6 0
Canoe				Far behind, not timed.

	Plassey's Cutter.	
Admiral's Galley	2	Far behind not timed.
" Plassey's Cutter		6 47 20

" Ist Prize.

There will be races next Saturday, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m. Entries for yachts and ships' boats close at noon on Friday, the 28th. As ships' boats are handicapped their extreme length and breadth should be stated when entering.

Mr. Griffiths, of Reuter's Agency, on Saturday last, became the owner of the sailing boat Respite, formerly belonging to Mr. R. H. Hopkins.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE CHRISTMAS DINNER AND POOR FUND.

CAPTAIN WALSHE begs to acknowledge with many thanks receipt of the following contributions :—

	Rs.
Mr. C. B. Lynch	10
Surgeon Lieut.-Colonel D. N. Parakh	5
"A Smypathiser"	5
Mr. G. Cotton	20
Mr. G. W. Roughton	10

Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel D. N. Parakh also sent a parcel of clothing.

Mr. Basil Scott, a parcel of clothes.

(A letter covering a currency note for Rs. 20 has been received, but the signature is illegible. Will the donor kindly communicate his name in order that due acknowledgment may be made ?)

IT IS REQUIRED but a trial and a charmlike effects of Squibb's Ague Specific will assure you that it cures and prevents attacks of Fevers, Ague, Malaraia, Influenza and Chill. A Lady writes : "As it is an efficacious remedy, I am recommending to my friends." Again a Gentleman says : "I have never come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects." Re. 1, Pills or Mixture. MADON, SONS & Co.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

A PARSEE'S CLAIM AGAINST HIS GRAND-FATHER.

DORABJEE JEHANGIR BANDERIA VS. MUNCHERJEE BOMONJEE PUNTHAKEE.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiff brought this suit against his maternal grandfather, the defendant, to recover certain sums of money due by and credited in the defendant's books of account, with interest and costs. Mr. Starling and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. M. N. Saklatwalla, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, appeared for the defendant. The following is the full text of the judgment, which decides some interesting points of law of general use to the public, and the Parsees in particular :—

Mr. Justice Candy said : Defendant is a Europe shopkeeper. Plaintiff is the son of his daughter Veerbaijee, who died in 1889. It is not denied that plaintiff was born on 16th November 1866. It is admitted that on 18th November 1869, when plaintiff was just a year old, Rs. 650 were credited in defendant's book in the name of the plaintiff, to bear interest at 5 per cent. On 6th December 1871, a further sum of Rs. 942 was credited to the same account, which has evidently been carried forward from year to year, bearing 5 per cent. compound interest. On 9th November 1893, the balance stood at Rs. 4917. As stated by the learned Advocate General for the defendant, the question simply is, did this money reach defendant's hands under circumstances which show "a deposit" within the meaning of that term in Article 60, Schedule 2, Act 15 of 1877 ? If it did, then the claim is not barred, for the only demand on the part of the plaintiff which is proved is within three years of the filing of the suit. Defendant stated in his deposition that the plaintiff made an oral demand in 1889, but this is not proved. He contradicted himself more than once on the point. He said that neither Veerbaijee nor plaintiff had ever demanded the money. I am not satisfied that plaintiff did make such a demand in 1889. At that time apparently the members of the family were living in harmony, and were all content to leave the money standing in their names in the books of the firm invested in the business. The question then is, what were the circumstances under which the money shewn in the books in the name of the plaintiff came into defendant's hands ? It is common ground that it was Veerbaijee, the plaintiff's mother, who paid the cash or caused it to be paid, and that it was at her request that the money was credited in the name of her son. But while plaintiff says that he always understood that the money belonged to him, being presents on his birthday and other auspicious occasions, defendant says that he always understood the money to be Veerbaijee's own, and advanced as an ordinary loan to her father. I have no hesitation in holding that plaintiff's story appears to be the true one. He himself can have no personal knowledge of the circumstances under which the money was paid, but he called his grandmother, defendant's wife, who deposed to the first payment of Rs. 650 being a birthday present given by plaintiff's father, and by her advice handed to defendant. The learned Advocate-General for defendant, dwelled on the fact that plaintiff's father, though present, was not called as a witness; but the argument cuts both ways. The plaintiff says that he is on bad terms with his father, and so he refrained from calling him. Why did the defendant not call him if he, (plaintiff's father) could have sworn that he had no knowledge of the money or that he was aware that the money belonged to Veerbaijee ? It is clear that in Parsi families presents are sometimes given to infant children on birthdays and such like occasions, and nothing would be more natural than that the infant's mother should invest such money in her father's business for the infant's benefit. Whether she added to the fund which commenced with the item of Rs. 650 by paying other sums given similarly as presents to the infant, or by payments from her own pocket or otherwise, it is clear that the monies mounting up each year by compound interest, were treated as one fund for the benefit of the infant. Since Veerbaijee's death in 1889, her husband apparently never put forward any suggestion that the money was Veerbaijee's, to which he has a claim. It was argued that Kutobbai the witness called by plaintiff in such bad terms with her husband, the defendant, that no reliance can be placed on her statements. But the same argument would hold good against the evidence of defendant and his son, a partisan, Dinsha. The family quarrel is evidently so fierce that the evidence of one member against another should be carefully scrutinised. We must look at the surrounding circumstances and judge of the general probability. Directly this is done, it is seen that defendants story cannot be true. It is that, being in want of money, he asked his daughter for a loan, which was given by her just as any ordinary banker would have done. As to further payments, he asked for loans and he made them. He admitted that he had similar accounts in the names of various members of his family, and he alleges that these are all ordinary loans. In fact he stated that he never borrowed from outsiders. But his son Dinshaw contradicted him and said that they did borrow from outsiders and repaid after intervals, when convenient. If the sums credited to the various members of the family are ordinary loans, how is it that repayments have not been continually made ? The only repayment mentioned in this case was in regard to a sum paid by Veerbaijee and credited in the name of her infant daughter Pootlibai, who died while still an infant, and so the money was subsequently repaid to Veerbaijee. This is just what might have happened, had the money been invested by the mother in her father's business for the benefit of the infant. At present we are only concerned with the moneys paid to the credit of the plaintiff; and looking at all the circumstances, I cannot regard them as ordinary loans made by Veerbaijee to her father, but must regard them as monies invested by her for her son's benefit in her father's business. They did not bear the ordinary mercantile interest of nine per cent., which would probably have been the case, had they been ordinary loans, but they carried five per cent. interest which was calculated at compound rate, the intention apparently being that a fund should be accumulated for the benefit of the infant, invested in the business of which defendant is the sole owner, and which should so remain in the business till plaintiff, after he came of age, should demand the same. These being the facts which I find, it only remains to consider whether such a transaction is a deposit within the terms of Article 60 of Schedule 2 of the Limitation Act 1877 ? The authority quoted of our own High Court (Iccha Dhanjee vs. Nathu, I. L. R. 13, Bom. 339) is not of much assistance in the present case. The judgment shows (page 342) that in the case of a loan payable on demand, the Act of 1871 made the time run from the date of the demand, but by the present Act of 1877, it is made by Article 59 to run from the date of the loan, and a new Article 60 has been introduced, applicable to suits to recover money deposited under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand, in which case the time runs from demand being made. But whatever may be the cases to which this article is intended to apply, it is at any rate not applicable where the transaction is regarded by the law as a loan, and which is the case in the ordinary banking dealings between a native sowcar and his customers. It may be remarked that this judgment was delivered in October 1888 though not reported till the middle of 1889. In July 1888 (reported in January 1889) Wilson and Kinealy, JJ., held in Ishur Chunder vs. Jibun Coomari (I. L. R. 10 Cal. 25) that money paid to a man's credit with his banker is a deposit within the meaning of Article 60. But it should be remarked that in the last quoted case, no reference was made to any authorities, while in the judgment of this Court (I. L. R. 13 Bo. 338) mention is made of the authorities which shew that both in England and in India all money paid to a man's credit with his banker is nothing but an ordinary loan, and not a deposit. So far, therefore, the Calcutta case can be disregarded, but I agree with the remark in the judgment that the question is not whether a particular case is covered by the words of Article 59 or any other Article, but whether Article 60 applies to it; for if it does the more specific provision must prevail. In the present case the learned Advocate-General sought to apply not only Article 59, but also Article 57 or 62. The words of these Articles may in a general sense cover the facts of the present case, but those facts may also shew that there was a deposite as that term is used in Article 60, and if so the more specific provision must prevail. There is another remark in the Calcutta judgment with which I wish to express my concurrence. In my judgment in Suit No. 179 of 94, which was a suit by a son (and his wife) of the present defendant, against the present defendant to recover certain sums credited in the books of defendant in the name of the plaintiff, under circumstances somewhat similar to the present case, I held that it was not a case of an ordinary loan or a transaction between banker and customer, but adopting the language of White, J., in Ramseekh Bhunjo vs Brotimiyo Dasi, 6 Cal. Law Reports 471) (that the money was lodged under an express trust or under circumstances, from which a trust could be implied. On consideration, I am of opinion that the language must be qualified and explained, I agree with the judgment in I. L. R. 16 Cal. 25 (at P. 31) that it is impossible to apply Article 60 to those trusts which are covered by Section 10 of the Limitation Act, but it is to be remarked that there is no mention of "express" trusts in section 10, which speaks of property vested in trust for any "specific" purpose. The marginal heading of the section speaks "express" trusts, but it does not follow that the word specific in the Indian Act of Limitation corresponds exactly to the word "express" in the English Act (see remarks of Markby, Jin Kherodemeley Dosee vs Doorgamoney Dossu, I. L. Reports, 4 Cal 455 at p 479). However that may be, it is clear that article 60 cannot apply to suits to recover property vested in trusts for any specific purpose, for to this Section 10 would apply. But there are many cases of implied trust or trusts which the Law would infer merely from the existence of particular facts or fiduciary relations. These would not come under Section 10 (see the case just quoted for 465, 460, 470 and see also in the same volume the remarks of White, J, and Garth C. J. in Srender Chander Goss vs Mackintosh, p 918, 919, 923.) These in my opinion would not come under Article 60. There must be some definite distinction between money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand, and money deposited under an ag

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OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure: probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific: most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.

Price List free on application.

SULPHATE OF QUININE AND FEBRIFUGE.

SULPHATE of Quinine and Febrifuge manufactured by the Madras Government can be obtained on Pre-payment in one, half and quarter pound tins, from the *Director of the Government Gardens, Ootacamund*, at the following rates per pound:—

	QUININE.	FEBRIFUGE.
Medical Depots	Rs. 14	Rs. 10
Government Officers	„ 16	„ 10
The Public	„ 16	„ 12

If the Quinine or Febrifuge is sent by Post, the following extra charges will be made:—One pound tin, 12 annas; half pound tin, 8 annas; quarter pound tin, 4 annas.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,

No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are the roughly Reliable and Serviceable.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greangrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkura:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., C's f Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send four Orders to Dr. R. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

PIANOS.

HARRISON & CO.'S

MPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in

This Piano is specially suited for India.

PRICE: £25, Net Cash,

Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE!

HARRISON & CO.,

29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 22.

CONSOLS advanced 1-8 per cent. in London yesterday, say to 103¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 112¾. About £300,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced 1-8 per cent., say to 1¼ per cent.; that on short London Bills remaining at 7-8 per cent. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £55. The price of Bar Silver declined 1-8d., to 27¼d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 3-8 cent cheaper, at 60 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London, ¼ cent lower, at 88¼ cents per oz. The shipments of Specie to the East last week were £130,000 to Bombay, £30,000 to Calcutta, and £17,000 to Hongkong—all Silver. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal, was 6d. per ton lower, at 7s. 6d. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 101¼ *ex-coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was unaltered, at fcs. 25·16.

To-day the only change in the London financial items usually wired by Reuter is a further decline in the value of Bar Silver of ⅛d., at 27 3-8d. per oz.; the price of the metal in New York, and Exchange on London, being unaltered. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent.; Paris Exchange on London was a centime lower, at 25·15.

Bombay Linseed was quoted on the spot in London yesterday at 37¼s. per 416lbs., Ex-Quay.

The price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1-32d. lower, at 3 1-32d. per lb; and Arrivals declined 1-64d., in the nearer positions, and 1-32d., in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 2 15-16d. for December-February delivery, and 3d. for April-May. The market closed quiet, Surats quiet; and Arrivals easier; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 36,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Cotton market closed easier, Surats flat; and Arrivals quiet. The Sales have been 8,000 bales: East Indians, *nil*; Imports 12,000 bales. Both spot and arrival prices are all unchanged.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool forthe week ending yesterday were 6,000 bales more than in the week preceding, at 59,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 1,000 bales greater, at 63,000 bales. The week's Imports were 10,000 bales smaller, at 160,000 bales. The total Stock, which stood yesterday at 1,073,000 bales, had thus increased during the week, by 80,000 bales.

In New York, the price of Cotton declined yesterday, 1-16 cent per lb., for ready Mid.-Uplands, at 5 11-16 cent per lb.; while March Futures were 8 points lower, at 5·50 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 70,000 bales; and the figures to the end of the week now give the following comparison with those in the two preceding years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Friday's Receipts	70,000	49,000	29,000
Week's do.	355,000	290,000	188,000
Since 1st September	4,726,000	3,852,000	3,371,000

To-day the spot price of Cotton in New York has remained at 5 11-16 cents per lb.; Futures for March being a point higher, at 5·51 cents per lb. The Receipts at the Ports are 58,000 bales, going against 41,000 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 23,000 bales in 1892.

A small local business has been reported in Cotton to-day, on the basis of previous rates, and in a quiet market, the total sales amounting to 1,150 bales. Of these exporters are credited with 850 bales, consisting of 450 ready new Akola, at 164/8; 350 Khangaum, at Rs. 167; while the Mills have taken only 300 bales, say 100 each of ready new Karanja, at Rs. 170; and Dhulia, at Rs. 146; 100 old Bengal, at Rs. 127 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet in tone, with the usual small amount of export business passing, prices being all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, on the basis of previous rates and in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,029 bales.
Wheat	5,033 cwts.
Linseed	2,864 „
Rapeseed	5,357 „
Gingelly	11,357 „
Groundnuts	994 „
Castorseed	2,810 „
Rice	9,206 „

FREIGHTS are unchanged. Business has been done for Liverpool by the Rydal Hall (s) for December shipment, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 0 29-32d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 1d. for three months' sight Credits, at which rates a moderate amount of business has been reported, both ways; and in the absence of any large inquiry either way rates have remained very steady, closing as follows for the Christmas holidays, for which the Banks well remain closed until next Thursday.

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 0 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....1s. 0 29-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 0 15-16d.	„
Credits 3 „ ...1s. 1d.	„
Francs 3 „ ...1·36¾.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103 11-16 for cash, and 103 9-16 for the January account, and rates advanced 1-16 per cent. in a strong market, closing for the holidays at 103¾ for Money, and 103⅞ for Accounts.

SHARES.—There has been next to nothing doing in the market to day, a holiday feeling having already set in, and the only changes in our list this evenig are an advance of Rs. 10 in Coorla, and of Rs. 5 each in Alliance, Luckmidas, and Maneckji Petit Mill Scrip. Mofussil Press Shares are Rs. 2½ lower.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	103¼
3 per cent. Rentes	101¾ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	112¾
2½ per cent. Rupee Paper	55
Bar Silver	27⅛

The sum of about £300,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	59,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	2,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	160,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	Nil	„
„ Stock of Cotton	1,073,000	„
„ „ Surats	15,000	„

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 23.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Cable Durban Lourenco-Marques, right.

Cable Aden Zanzibar section interrupted.

Turkish route right.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd December, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	1	p.m.	25	17
Teheran	23	6	6 a.m.	..	43
Suez	23	2	40 p.m.	...	25

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 23rd December, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	—	38	—	1
„ Karachi	—	16	—	1
„ Madras	—	14	—	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

AVES—Nov 24, at Suez, wife of Commander W Aves, Royal Indian Marine, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HART—NORTON—Nov 22, at St Mary's, Wimbledon, Surrey, R Hart, son of the late Conway W Hart, of Calcutta, to Emma Helena Norton, daughter of the late Thomas Norton, of Sydney, New South Wales.

JONSON—FORSYTH—Nov 20, at St Margaret's, Westminster, George Charles Ashton, eldest son of the late George Cornelius Jonson, to Ethel Mary, third daughter of the late Sir Douglas Forsyth, C B, K C S I, and Lady Forsyth.

MACIVER-CAMPBELL—GRIMES—Nov 29, at Karachi, India, Aylmer MacIver-Campbell, Indian Staff Corps, eldest son of Colonel MacIver-Campbell, of Asknish, Lochgair, Argyllshire, to Mabel, eldest daughter of James W Grimes, Knapton Hall, Norfolk, and Toowoomba, Queensland.

MARSHALL—MACKIE—Nov 27, at Hyndland, Church Kelvinside, Glasgow, Surg-Capt D G Marshall, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late N M Mackie, of Edinburgh.

REVELL—BURTON—Dec 1, at St Paul's, Brighton, Stanley Revell, M R C S, L R C P, London, eldest son of William Frederick Revell, 28 Oxford-gardens, to Alice, second daughter of the late William Burton, Ceylon Civil Service.

AT SEA.

DEATH.

HAMBROUGH—December 14, at Sea, A H K Hambrough, of The Dooars Tea Co. Ld, second surviving son of the late Albert Hambrough, Esq, of Steephill Castle, Isle of Wight, aged 46 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—December 15, at Rangoon, the wife of E W Bell Assistant Engineer, P W D, of a son.

BOWDER—December 18, at Ferozepore, the wife of W E Bowder, Ordnance Department, of a son.

MESTON—December 17, at Budaun, N-W P, the wife of J S Meston, India Civil Service, of a son.

MORRIS—December 17, at Padala, the wife of Mr M Morris of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BROWN—NICHOLETTS—December 15, at Amraoti, Capt a'n J A Brown, 37th Dogras, eldest son of A Brown, Esq. of Lochton, Perthshire, to Hilda Avenbury, third daughter of H S Nicholetts, Esq, Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1894.

"NATIVE OPINION" has been bewailing the hard case of the Native Press in having to compete with an Anglo-Indian press which is "fattened on Government support," and loses the natural custom of wealthy Natives, who prefer to have the latest news supplied by the English papers, and which again is discouraged in the writing of pungent or "slashing" articles by fear of the vigilance of Government officers, the charge of disloyalty, and the "Secret Act." It is curious to observe the assumption that the only possible subject of a "slashing" article must be the administration. An example to the contrary is however immediately given by the *Kesari*, which in a very slashing article takes this wail of *Native Opinion* as an illustration of the general Indian tendency to lament instead of the disposition to improve and throw the fault of everything on the Government. Many wholesome truths are plainly stated in this article, and as regards the complaint, that the English papers supply more recent news, it is pointed out that papers which are published only once or twice a week cannot possibly compete with daily papers in this respect. But failing the acquisition of real news there is the possible alternative of inventing news, and we regret to see a bad instance of this on the part of the *Gujerat Mitra*, which informs us that while the Amir of Afghanistan is still alive the British Government "propose" Ayubkhan as his successor. We do not know whether to marvel most at the boldness of this Surat paper in posing as the sole recipient of the views of Government, or at the utter ignorance implied by the suggestion that the British Government will "propose" any candidate whatever. The most superficial student of recent history and politics in connection with Afghanistan must know that nothing is more certain in our policy towards that country than that the Afghans will be left alone to determine who is to rule them, and that the British Government will religiously abstain from making any suggestion. There is some more rash speculation on the subject in the same article, but we deem it advisable to give it no wider circulation by comment here. On the whole, this has been a very unsuccessful attempt at inventing news. Turning again to the article in *Native Opinion*, we imagine that most readers will have learnt with surprise that the dash and fire of the writers for the Indian Press is in any way restrained or damped by the fear of consequences. This point, too, is not passed over by the *Kesari* which has a good deal to say about the "exuberance" of the Native journalists and the qualifications which should be possessed by one really worthy of the honourable name of editor. And such criticism coming from a purely Native source is likely to be more effective than any that we can offer. Nor is it in the *Kesari* alone that we see symptoms of weariness and disgust at the violent style of writing so much in vogue. In particular the abuse which has been showered upon the retiring chief of the present local administration, seems to have gone rather too far for the public taste; and we now find the *Rast Goftar* taking objection and observing that it is not right for respectable papers to try to lower his Excellency in public estimation by slandering him. And the *Kathiawar News*, after remarking that some of the criticisms to which his Excelleney has lately been subjected "appear to be absolutely vulgar," says: "we do not dispute the right of any journal to criticise the official conduct of a public servant, but we certainly dispute its right to be disrespectful to him." This subject of personal abuse naturally brings to mind our friend, the *Kaisar-i-Hind*, which we are glad to see continues to improve. Our recent gentle comments upon its methods and ways have not been met, as a previous notice was, by a flaming and argumentative leading article, but only by two comparatively inconspicuous paragraphs without any pretence at argument. It is true that we find in these paragraphs such expressions as "deliberate malice," "atrabilious lucubrations," "wily blasts," "unblushing mendacity," and "shameless misrepresentation," but knowing as we do the temperament of the writer we take all this as *his* way—not a very pretty way we must admit, though "wily blast" is a pretty conception—of making a confession of sin and sorrow. There is, however, one passage which we have read with pain. It is where the writer says "We are so strong in the truthfulness of our observations." We trust that the recording Angel was dozing when this was written, or that, as in the case of Uncle Toby's oath, he blotted the record with a tear. And thus accepting the spirit, and making allowance for the manner, of the confession, we may still hope in the course of time to see sincerity of thought and cleanness of language prevailing in the pages of our contemporary. In connection with the very interesting movement in Gujarat against the use of spirits we wish to give prominence to a suggestion made by the *Deshi Mitra*, which may be worthy of the consideration of the authorities concerned. The suggestion is that, "as in most cases a maximum price is fixed which cannot be exceeded, there should also be a minimum rate below which the licensee cannot sell; a large margin may, of course, be allowed to the latter. But such a proviso would prevent the spirit-vendors from bringing down the prices to such an amount as would deceive and unsettle those who may have determined to abstain from the use of liquor. The lower castes are unable to resist a tempting lowering of prices, and forget that the low rates are but temporary, and are a bait held out to them."

REGARDING the introduction of the Bombay Village Sanitation Act into the Central Division of the Presidency a Government resolution was issued on Saturday, and the provisions of the Act will forthwith be brought into force in thirty-three villages in the Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, and Nasik districts. As to Khandeish, Mr. Cumine, the acting Collector, doubts if there be any villages, in which the people will, without the least pressure being brought to bear upon the volunteer to tax themselves to keep their surroundings clean. It would possibly be too much, he thinks, to say that the ordinary villager does not dislike dirt. But it is certainly true that he dislikes paying for its removal more. There is not, therefore, Mr. Cumine is afraid, the least hope of any village voluntarily undertaking any expense to carry out the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act. He might, he believes, had he been inclined to use an existing pressure, have got two large villages—Jamner and Chalisgaon—to volunteer, by promising them that if they did, he would get the municipalities there abolished. The people would have accepted the Sanitary Committee as being in their opinion the lesser and the cheaper evil. But this choice would not be the free choice which alone Government desire to have. And so he did not think it right to avail himself of this indirect pressure on the people. No coercion being permissible, the Act cannot be brought into operation in Khandeish. This, as the resolution records, is regrettable but unavoidable. A suggestion was made by the people of Chalisgaon and Jamner that they would assent to the formation of Sanitary Committees, and contribute towards a fund for keeping the places in a cleanly condition if the municipalities in those two towns were abolished. But the suggestion is not to be entertained. In the Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, and Nasik Districts, the Collectors are to take the necessary steps for the appointment of Sanitary Committees and then submit a further report to Government. The Collectors having presumably satisfied themselves that in the villages in question advantage will result from the application of the money subscribed and the grant to be sanctioned. The prospects of the success of the proposed introduction of the Act in Karkam and Kasegaon, in the Sholapur District, are somewhat dubious it is felt, but the Act is to be brought into operation in those two villages as a tentative measure. Should the experiment prove a failure by reason of a change of mind on the part of the inhabitants and their refusal hereafter to contribute, the resolution admits there will be no option but to discontinue it.

MR. LEE-WARNER was lecturing before the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, when the mail left, his Chairman being the Earl of Carlisle, who was a visitor to India about two years ago. Mr. Lee-Warner's subject was the Roman and British Indian systems of the Government. First, he contrasted the qualifications demanded of Roman agents and British civil servants, and remarked the great power for good or evil possessed by non-officials. Merchants and men of business, he remarked, help in a material degree to govern India, their courage, enterprise, and probity securing respect for the qualities of the race which rules the country. After referring to the external policy of the two great empires, Mr. Lee-Warner said he considered the nature and aims of their internal administration. This branch of the subject naturally suggested a question as to the popularity of the British rule. Mr. Lee-Warner did not give the native press credit for too much honesty and gave it as his opinion that the intense antipathy which British rule met at the hands of the vernacular press did not, he believed, represent the bulk of the opinion of the educated classes, who were shrewd enough to see that the protection of India could not be secured by the Indian peoples, and that the protection of a just government, notwithstanding its levelling principles and troublesome reforms, was worth the price paid for it. Sir George Birdwood, who took part in the discussion which followed the paper, was inclined to take a more favourable view of Roman rule. It at any rate stood the test of 500 years he observed, so that the time was not really come when a truly just contrast might be drawn between Roman and British government. Lord Herschell, on the other hand, held British rule in India to be in some respects superior to Roman rule, and he remarked that magnificent as Roman law was, it was worthless without pure and righteous administration. Herein, he held, British rule in India contrasted favourably with that of Rome, especially as the administration of the law by native judges in India had met with signal success.

MR. HUGH CLEMENTS, meteorologist, writing from London on December 3, sends us a forecast of the year 1895. Unfortunately his copyist has played him a sorry prank and written 1878 for 1895. But those who live will see how far his prognostications are realised in the coming year, or whether in case of non-realisation he will take shelter behind the copyist. Anyhow, according to Mr. Clements, the coming year is to be marked by some striking meteorological characteristics. The temperature will be excessive more or less throughout the year, excepting North India during April and May and the Punjab during August, November, and December. There will be excessive atmospheric pressure during the earlier months of the year, which will gradually disappear at Batavia and Singapore in May or June, and in North and North-East India in August. Cloud and rainfall will be unusually prevalent in Northern India in April and May, usually the hottest months of the year, followed by a period of great heat and dryness and a retardation of the usual monsoon rains until the beginning of July. The rainfall on the whole will be much above the average, and will be very excessive in Sind, Gujerat, Khandeish, and the Northern Dekhan but will be much below the average in Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim. There will be a deficiency in the Bundelkund and the southern districts of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh, and in Northern Berar and the Eastern districts of the Central Provinces and Orissa. There will be an excess of rainfall in North Bengal and Rohilkund as well as east of Hyderabad. In Konkan there will be an excess of rain in August and September and in Gujerat and N. Konkan in July and August. In Madras the rainfall will be heavy in the North Districts, more especially during the last months of the year, but in the Carnatic the fall will be irregularly distributed, and at many places it will be below the average. Mr. Clements promises all this and more.

By way of New York we learn from a Washington correspondent, who discusses the prospect of free silver in America, that the silver advocates pin their faith to a free coinage bill being urged during the present session of Congress. Confidence that it will be passed by the House of Representatives is widely expressed. In case it does pass the opponents of such a measure would look to the Senate to defeat it. The fact is pointed out, however, that twice during the Fifty-First Congress and once during the Fifty-Second Congress the Senate put itself on record as in favour of a free coinage bill, although it was impossible to bring the measure to a vote in the Lower House at those times. Of the present Senate, our informant tells us, 53 Senators were members when the first vote was taken, on June 17, 1890, on a free coinage proposal, pure and simple, and all voted or were paired except three. On that occasion 42 votes were given for free coinage and 25 against it. The next vote was taken on January 14, 1891, when a bill brought forward by Mr. Vest to repeal the silver-purchase clause of the Windom-Sherman Act of 1890, and to provide for the free coinage of silver, secured 39 votes against 27. The third vote was taken on July 1, 1892, when a bill to repeal the purchase clause of the Windom-Sherman Act and provide for free coinage and the coinage of the silver held by the Treasury was again brought forward, and secured 29 votes against 25. In

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

CHINESE DELEGATES OF PEACE.

TIENTSIN, Dec. 21.

Chang-yin Huan, formerly Chinese Minister at Washington, and Shao, the Governor of Huan, have been appointed Chinese Delegates for the negotiation of peace with Japan, and will start immediately for Tokio carrying the proposals of the Chinese Government.

HONOURS FOR SERVICE IN AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Major Owen and Captain Macdonald have been authorized to wear the decoration of the Star of Zanzibar for services rendered in Unyoro; also Lieutenant Arthur, for distinguished work while commanding the Zanzibar troops on active service.

Admiral Bedford has been appointed Commander of the Bath; Captain Campbell, of the cruiser Philomel, and Captain Powell, of the cruiser Phœbe, have been appointed Companions of the Bath. Other Naval rewards have been also granted for services connected with the operations against the Chief Nana, on the West Coast of Africa.

TERRIFIC GALE IN ENGLAND.

GREAT DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A terrific storm swept over Britain, on Friday night, causing immense havoc throughout the country. Forty persons have been killed, and hundreds injured in the Provinces, by falling buildings and chimneys. In several places communication has been entirely suspended, owing to the damage done to railways and telegraphs. Many wrecks, and innumerable casualties have occurred along the coast.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN CHESHIRE.

One of the expresses running to Manchester collided with a goods train, last evening, at Chelford, in Cheshire. Sixteen persons were killed, and many injured.

ILLNESS OF LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph Churchill has reached Marseilles, and continues his homeward journey. His Lordship's state of health has become alarming.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

22.

A telegram has been published stating that Colonel St. Leger Sherniton, who is in command of the Hovas Army, and other British officers have landed in Madagascar. The French are patrolling the country round Tamatave.

SKIRMISHES WITH THE HOVAS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Intelligence has been received here that a Hova outpost fired on a French cruiser in Antogil Bay. The French returned the fire killing three of the Hovas who thereupon withdrew.

A French warship has captured a Hova fort near Tamatave.

It is also stated that the Hovas have burned Ivondrona.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

DATE OF DEPARTURE.

Lord Sandhurst, the new Governor of Bombay, will leave England on February 21.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

WORK OF PEACE AND CIVILIZATION.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 21.

At a recent sitting of the Committee of the Siberian Railway, the Czar said that the railway was solely a work of peace and civilization. His Majesty trusted that the undertaking would be completed as cheaply and as rapidly as possible.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

DRAIN OF GOLD TO EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

Much anxiety is being felt in financial circles, owing to the re-commencement of the drain of American gold to Europe. Notwithstanding recent steps taken to strengthen the reserve, the heavy export is again depleting the stock of gold in the United States Treasury.

THE FINANCIAL SCANDALS IN ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 22.

The general excitement throughout Italy caused by recent revelations of financial scandals is quieting down, and public opinion is veering in favour of Signor Crispi, who continues to enjoy the confidence of King Humbert.

THE ESPIONAGE PLOTS IN FRANCE.

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

Although absolute secrecy is maintained regarding the proceedings in the espionage trials, it is generally reported that the indictment of Captain Dreyfus is based upon a document stolen from the German Embassy in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 22.

The trial of Captain Dreyfus was concluded to-day. The prisoner was sentenced to deportation for life, and to detention in some fortified place.

Dec. 23.

Captain Dreyfus has appealed against the sentence passed on him.

CRISIS IN AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTRY.

VIENNA, Dec. 23.

The Hungarian Ministry, although having control of a large majority in Parliament, have resigned owing to the belief that they have lost the confidence of the Emperor who is disposed to listen to the Clericals rather than to the Liberal Party.

A POLO ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 23.

Lieutenant Hichens, Royal Artillery, met with an accident whilst playing polo on Friday evening. His horse swerved, whilst he was reaching after the ball, and caused him to lose his balance, falling on the ground on the back of his head. Doctor Heath, who was playing, promptly attended him. He was carried to Major Blomfield's bungalow hard by. He is suffering from concussion of the brain, and it is feared to be a fracture of the base of the skull. Several doctors are in attendance, and also a skilful hospital nurse. On Saturday his case appeared to be almost hopeless, but since this afternoon the patient has shown symptoms of improvement, and although, not yet out of danger, his condition is considered more hopeful.

APPOINTMENT TO THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 22.

Mr. Fryer, Additional Financial Commissioner, Punjab, has been appointed Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council.

THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR'S INVESTMENT.

The Maharaja of Gwalior has intimated his desire to continue his investment of rupees three and-a-half crores in Government Securities at the reduced rate of 3½ per cent.

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AT RAJPUTANA.

The appointment of the Agent to the Governor-General at Rajputana will not be filled till Mr. R. Crosthwaite, now in England, is pronounced medically fit for service in India.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

The Muridki Camp closed on Thursday with a double tragedy. Colonel E. Money, Commanding 9th Bengal Cavalry, and Resaldar Major Kesar Singh being shot dead by a duffadar of that corps. It appears that the murderer was recommended for a commission, but Colonel Money had an occasion to cancel his papers for some fault. The murderer first shot the Resaldar, when Colonel Money came out of the mess tent at the sound of the report. Immediately after there was another report, and on the officers coming out of the mess tent they stumbled upon the dead body of Colonel Money. The deceased was one of the most popular officers in the Bengal Cavalry.

SUICIDE OF A CAVALRY OFFICER.

Major James, 16th Lancers, shot himself yesterday at Lucknow. The result of a fall which appears to have injured his brain. He had just returned from his sick leave.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

Sir William Lockhart, with the Jandola Brigade was within nine miles of Makin yesterday. A small party of the Waziris hung on the flank of the rear guard, attacking a small baggage escort, killing four camels. It is considered unlikely that the Mahsuds will show fight at Datoi. Sir William Lockhart has been given a perfectly free hand by the Government of India in his dealings with the Waziris, and the columns are not likely to withdraw before the complete submission of the Mahsuds.

THE MEDICAL CONGRESS AT CALCUTTA.

It is now expected that the Medical Congress at Calcutta will be attended by 600 members of the medical profession.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Only the preliminary work will be discussed by the Medical Congress on Monday, chiefly consisting of arranging the programme of work to be completed during the session.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The services of Mr. J. Davenish have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Office.

Captain Gott has resigned his appointment of Commandant of the Body Guard of the Governor of Bombay, and rejoins the 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

Lieutenant E. C. Pottinger, No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, has been selected for a temporary employment as unpaid Attache to Burma, in lieu of Lieutenant Parry, Wiltshire Regiment.

Captain Knight, 27th Field Battery, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from 21st November, 1894, receiving a gratuity.

Mr. Fryer takes over charge as Additional Member of Council from the 26th instant, Mr. Ogilvie succeeding him as second Financial Commissioner.

THE INDIAN TARIFF BILL.

The Select Committee on the Indian Tariff Bill sits to-day (Monday) and Wednesday. On the latter day a formal report by the Committee will be prepared for presentation in the Council.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

No. 1 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, leaves Bombay for Aden, in the R. I. M. S. Mayo, on the 28th December; and No. 3 Company leaves Aden for Bombay in the R. I. M. S. Dalhousie on 4th January.

CRICKET: CEYLON VS. RANGOON GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 22.

In the cricket match played between Ceylon and the Rangoon Gymkhana the latter won by an innings and 22 runs. Scores: Rangoon Gymkhana, 288; Ceylon, 91 and 175. Burma plays Ceylon on Monday and Tuesday.

AHMEDABAD'S PROTEST AGAINST THE COTTON DUTIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 23.

The following is a copy of a message sent to the Secretary to the Government of India:—"We respectfully beg to protest against the proposed Act for levying excise duty on Indian manufactured goods. The Bill is regarded as most unfair, impolitic, vexatious, and difficult to work, and detrimental to the interest of Indian-British subjects. We cannot make out why the cotton industry is singled out for excise, while no countervailng excise is proposed to be levied on jute mills, woollen mills, silk mills, paper mills, and many other articles, which are manufactured in India in competition with foreign imported articles. We have got thirteen cotton mills in this city of Ahmedabad. We are surrounded by territories of the Native States in our neighbourhood, where the proposed Act cannot be brought in force. There are four cotton mills in our neighbourhood in these Native States, such as, Baroda, Bhownugger, Indore, and Marwar. A very large proportion of our cotton yarn and cloth is consumed in these Native States, and if the burden of excise is placed on our goods we shall not be able to compete with the manufacture of these Native State mills. It will be necessary to give us refund when our goods are sent to the provinces of Kathiawar, Marwar, Malwa, as well as the Gaekwar's territory, where there are cotton mills at present, and where they might spring up hereafter. It will cause a good deal of trouble and vexation to work such a system of refund, but it will have to be adopted if any justice is to be done to us. It will be difficult if not impossible to prevent the goods manufactured in Native States from entering into our British districts, which is so much intermixed with Native States through railway or other routes. It is possible that this excise system might induce some persons to start new mills in the Gaekwar's territory, which is only within ten miles distance from Ahmedabad. It is very undeservable that the capital of British India should be diverted to the Native States. Persons erecting mills in Native States will not only be saved from the excise, but will escape Government income-tax, and will be released from the control of the Factory Act. We humbly think that Government should encourage instead of checking the development of the ancient cotton industry. Ahmedabad is well-known to have possessed the cotton industry to a very large extent for hundreds of years before Lancashire knew any thing about cotton manufacture. We, therefore, humbly trust that the Government of British India, who have established a high reputation for uniform impartiality, justice, and benevolence will have sympathy for our attempt to restore this cotton industry and provide honest work for thousands of poor handloom weavers who are deprived of their ancestral employment by the importation of foreign goods. Our cotton mill industry is already handicapped by the levy of 5 per cent. import duty on mill stores. We have the disadvantage of having short stapled cotton and have to pay from six to eight times more for coal than what our Lancashire friends have to do. We are at a disadvantage as compared even with Bombay in regard to coal and stores, because we have to pay railway freight for 310 miles. These drawbacks are more than sufficient to countervail the 5 per cent. import duties which Government are obliged to impose on foreign goods strictly for revenue purposes."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Whether and if so how the political situation will be affected by the result of the electoral contest that is taking place to-day in Lincolnshire remains to be seen; but it is about time that the Liberal Party, if they hope to remain in power after the gradually approaching appeal to the country, made up their differences respecting what is to be done with the House of Lords. That there is a division in the Cabinet as to the necessity of a Second Chamber we know from the speeches of Ministers, and although this divergence of opinion may not prevent united action when the moment of battle arrives, it cannot be altogether without danger to the far from brilliant prospects of Liberals in the constituencies. While the impatience of Mr. Labouchere and his friends—for he has friends, though they are silent for the present—to know what the Ministry actually intend to propose in their promised resolution seems, to judge from his speech at Wolverhampton, to cause some anxiety, Lord Kimberley makes light of the differences of opinion that are now asserting themselves in Liberal circles. The Foreign Secretary, though he rather likes to pose as a Radical, is not like Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bryce, and possibly more of his colleagues, a single chamber man; but he does not think it matters much that the Liberal Party is split up into two sections on this question. He comforts himself that this sort of thing always happens; and so it does in the earlier stages of an agitation, but the House of Lords question is, according to the more sanguine spirits in the Ministerial ranks, ripe for settlement; and if their view is right, there ought to be tolerable unanimity. Certainly, the question of the House of Lords now holds the field, and, although we are told that it will not be brought forward in the House of Commons until the other items of the Government programme are disposed of, it will probably continue to form the principal topic of discussion until the re-assembling of Parliament. Lord Salisbury's article, replying to the Prime Minister's Bradford speech, is rather weak for a statesman who possesses such a powerful pen, and is not to be compared for acuteness with the pronouncement made by Mr. Balfour at Nottingham two days ago. In some of the reports of Lord Rosebery's deliverence at Bradford he was made to conclude with these words: "We fling down the gauntlet; it is for you to take it up." Considering that the audience, the Premier was addressing, was not composed of Conservatives or of Laboucheres, the form of the challenge, as Lord Salisbury points out, produced much perplexity. It appears that the Prime Minister, of whom, by the way, a most penetrating sketch appears in the *Fortnightly* from the pen of a foreigner, M. Augustus Filon, was misrepresented; what he said was: "We have flung down the gauntlet; it is for you to back us up"—quite a different thing. No Minister now speaks without emphasizing the fact that Home Rule is still a plank in the Liberal platform. This seems to show that the Irish party are still in a rather distrustful mood; but if partly through the clumsiness of Lord Rosebery, and partly through the apathy of English Liberals, they seriously think the Ministerial party are preparing to quietly drop Home Rule, that would not seem to be the opinion of their opponents. The most zealous workers on the Conservative side in the Brigg Election have been Unionists from the North of Ireland, and the Liberal Unionists and the Conservatives seem to be drawing more closer together every day. So close in fact, as to compel one of their number, Sir Thomas Bayley, to make a public protest. He is still opposed to Home Rule, but he declines, he says, "to be dragged by Mr. Chamberlain into the Conservative party."

A large and distinguished audience, including many old Bombayites, assembled in the Temporary Grand Hall of the Imperial Institute, yesterday afternoon, to hear the Hon. W. Lee-Warner's lecture on "The Roman and British Indian Systems of Government." The Indian Section of the Society of Arts, under whose auspices the meeting took place, are to be congratulated on having commenced its session in so successful a manner. Mr. Lee-Warner spoke for nearly an hour, and kept the attention of his listeners from first to last. At the outset, he remarked that throughout his service extending over a quarter-of-a-century, his sense of the magnitude of the responsibilities which our country has undertaken in India has only been deepened, and the facts and views which he should venture to present were put forward in the consciousness that opinions differ upon every set of facts, and that he could claim nothing except a full appreciation of the difficulties of Indian administration, and an earnest desire not to misrepresent the situation. He then invited our attention to the qualifications and the powers of the agents whom Rome employed in its provincial Government; under the Republic they were men who obtained a short term of office in order to plunder the people placed under their charge. Their civil service consisted of their own friends, or the friends of their Roman patrons; while the military authority was chiefly used for the extortion of interest. Under the Empire the provincial governors and the civil service were the nominees of the Emperors, drawing their inspiration from a country and a capital which thought only of Rome's needs and Roman privileges, from one which ruled on the principle of *devide et impera*, from Emperors who felt the pressure of the barbarians upon the too extended frontiers of Rome, from the clamours of an idle populace at home, from the centre of a military despotism tempered by no free Press, associations or Christian influences at home, and checked by no conservative civilization such as we encounter in India. In passing from his interesting sketch of the Roman rulers and their assistants to the *personnel* of our Indian administration, the lecturer noticed the great power for good or evil that non-officials, particularly the mercantile community, exercise in India. The Supreme Government and the Governments of the Bombay and Madras provinces (as he called them) are entrusted to statesmen of eminence sent out fresh from England. "They live," said Mr. Lee-Warner, "in the full glare of public opinion. They are chosen from all parties, and they have no power to interfere with the action of law or of justice. Frequently the governors chosen by one party have to serve under another party in office here. Their subordinates are not chosen by themselves; they are even strangers to them. For their laws they must depend, except in the gravest crisis, upon the slow movement of legislative councils. They have no tribute to remit to London, and their success is judged by an annual record of the moral and material progress of India which is not compiled by themselves, and is criticised by their political opponents." Coming next to the permanent administrative service, Mr. Lee-Warner mentioned the striking fact that the British official element is represented by some 765 Britons selected by public competition in London, gathered from every class of British Society, and carrying to India every shade of political profession and religious sect. "They represent no personal policy of an emperor, they are educated in no single Hailebury College, they are not the sons or *proteges* of previous Indian officials, and the only source from which they draw a common inspiration is our many-sided British life, with its insularity corrected by commerce and intercourse with the world." For these and other sound reasons that I have not space to enumerate, Mr. Lee-Warner held that the phrase, so dear to our Pagett, M. P.'s, an Anglo-Indian bureaucracy is "singularly inappropriate." One of the characteristics of the Indian civilian, according to Mr. Lee-Warner, is that he knows nothing of politics in the British sense. "His choice of a party is usually reserved till he retires from the service." Mr. Lee-Warner did not mention why this is the case, but perhaps one reason is that the Indian Civilian leaves his native country at a period of life when the average young man has not given very much attention to politics, and the opinion is sometimes expressed here that going from England at so comparatively early an age he is prevented, in spite of his furlough and the study of English papers, from ever quite understanding our home affairs. This, it is urged, is one of the causes why men who have achieved great success as administrators in India scarcely ever make their mark in the House of Commons. Their training and careers in India do not fit them for English public life; as the Parliamentary education and experience of travelling Members of Parliament incapacitate them from forming correct ideas about Indian questions. Mr. Lee-Warner dealt more tenderly with the "impatient reformer" than do some of his critics in India. Abuse is no argument, and Mr. Lee-Warner without falling foul of the Schwanns, the Caines, and the Webbs, shows these gentlemen in courteous language where their great mistake lies. He puts the matter very pithily when he says that, the British nation dislikes suspense and indefinite conclusions, and that it forgets at times that the mind must be shaken free from our insular experience. The forces which move Indian Society are not "those which have emerged from our constitutional struggles, and our free social life." Mr. Lee-Warner's appeal to the English public to remember their responsibility in view of the effect of Home opinion on Indian affairs was well-conceived, and he certainly, judging from the applause, carried the audience with him in what he said about a danger that has lately attracted so much notice both in England and in India. "The spell by which we have held the Indian Empire is the belief in our justice and generosity, and at this moment the question is being anxiously debated in India, whether the interests of Manchester will outweigh those of 287,000,000 of your Indian fellow-subjects." One difference between the Roman and British-Indian Empires on which Mr. Lee-Warner was the most eloquent was that relating to the character of India itself with the resistance of its society to the impact of Western civilization. He next contrasted Roman and British policy in the conduct of external relations. The fact that India to-day includes 604,717 square miles, and more than 65,000,000 of people subject to their own rulers is, he contended, the best answer to those who would charge the British with having pursued a Roman policy. Coming to the Home Department of Administration, he pointed out that our Indian officials are subject to influences not felt by the Romans. "There is a free Press, and an expression of public opinion, halting and in its infancy in India, but still to be reckoned with as an active force and all-powerful and outspoken in Great Britain. The telegraph and the regular post unite these two forces, and bring their weight to bear upon every district officer. A Christian enthusiasm, and a high moral standard, of duty correct selfish motives and widen our view of political obligations; while in the fourth place a system of examinations gives independence and variety to the public service." He then indicated how these influences affect our programme of internal administration in respect of three great duties—the maintenance of the public peace, the education of the people, and the promotion of their material welfare. Pausing to answer a question so often raised, "Is British Rule Popular?" he said that in the first place we are foreigners, and in the second we are school-masters. But there is no reason why we should, like the Romans, treat the Natives as barbarians. "A courtesy of manner is a quality which might win many converts to British rule, and it is in English schools that this lesson may best be taught to the future military and civil officers of the Queen." Mr. Lee-Warner concluded his admirable lecture, of which the above is merely a bare summary, by some thoughtful and suggestive observations on the present religious attitude of India, and on the need for strong, earnest men to deal with problems becoming every day more tangled. A discussion was opened by Sir George Birdwood, who, while paying due credit to Mr. Lee-Warner for his exceptionally able lecture, seemed rather to think that Mr. Lee-Warner had not sufficiently recognised the benefits of Roman rule. The Lord Chancellor made a very interesting speech, in the course of which he deprecated interference by uninstructed persons with the affairs of India, and condemned the practice too common in this country of supposing that what is necessarily good for ourselves is good for every other nation. Sir Raymond West and Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., also spoke. It is rather curious that neither in the lecture nor in the discussion was, so far as I could hear, anything said about the public works with which Rome enriched her conquered provinces. In this respect the contrast between the Roman and the British Empire is certainly not so marked as in the examples brought forward by the newly-appointed British Resident at Mysore.

When the affairs of the Empire—the Leicester Square Empire—were absorbing public attention a few weeks ago it was suggested that some of our fashionable theatres were much more in need of purification than our music halls. That seems to be the opinion of a good many people who do not come under the designation of "Prudes on the Prowl," and it is finding expression in the columns of the *Times* just now. The leading journal, the other day, published from a correspondent, signing himself 'X.Y.Z.," a severe rebuke to London theatrical managers for producing plays of the character of *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*, *The Masqueraders*, and *John a-Dreams*, but his greatest indignation is vented against Mr. Beerbhom Tree for bringing out the last-named piece, which he describes as centring round "the love for each other of a partially reclaimed harlot and an opium-drinking sot." Mr. Tree who has, as his critic admits, lofty ideas of the function of a theatre, describes the attack by "X. Y. Z." as "an exposition of Philistinism," and protests against confining the development of "contemporary thought" at a moment when the County Council would like to exercise their control over dramatic literature as apparently over everything else under the sun. One correspondent explains why the class of plays referred to seems to be more attractive to the fair sex than to their aforetime lords and masters. The reason he urges is that men know from experience in front all there is to tell them from behind the footlights "and prefer the vulgar, it may be, but certainly more healthy burlesque or music-hall." He adds that parents may be aroused some day "to make a round of the West End theatres, and if they are not shocked to see and hear what their daughters have been seeing and hearing, they ought to be." Although the correspondence in the *Times* is chiefly on one side, the Modern Society play is not without its defenders, one of whom says that the plays singled out for denunciation are each in its own degree "psychological problems which must interest every thinking man or woman." The "nasty school" of dramatic literature who have had their own way for some time seem to be entering upon less prosperous times. But it must not be supposed that all Modern Society plays are full of sickly immoralities. I do not think anyone could bring that charge against Mr. Sidney Grundy's most admirable play "The New Woman," which has been performed for more than a hundred consecutive nights at the Comedy Theatre, and seems destined to go on until the peculiar type of female eccentricity it satirizes has ceased to amuse the British public, or has forsaken her vagaries. In one generation it is "the Girl of the Period." In the next it is the "New Woman." "The Girl of the Period" has mended her ways, and so we may hope will the "New Woman."

A fortnight ago London was startled by the perpetration in fashionable Kensington of a murder recalling in some respects the inhuman outrages that ocurred in Whitechapel, five years ago, and caused such a great sensation, the victim being a woman who had fallen from a good position to one of utter degradation. For some time the police were without any clue to the assailant, but rumours were circulated at the end of last week that an "important arrest" was about to be made. These reports proved to be well-founded. Since then a young Irish gentleman, Reginald Saunderson, who is connected with some of the best families in the Sister Isle, and whose uncle is the well-known Colonel Saunderson, M. P., has been taken into custody. The accused only attained his majority two days before the murder. Without being absolutely insane, he appears to have been mentally deficient, and for some years past he has been a pupil at an institution for boys exceptionally backward or addicted to eccentric habits. He was about to be sent to Canada; so it would seem that the practice once so common of families getting rid of their "black sheep" by shipping them off to our colonies has not yet died out. Kensington has yet another horror: a woman, or at any rate a person dressed in female attire, and wearing a thick veil has recently stabbed after dark two respectable women without any provocation, inflicting serious though not fatal injuries. Her practice is to ask the way to some locality in the neighbourhood, and then to inflict a blow with a knife or some other deadly instrument. She—if it is a she—is still at large. The theory of the police is that the deeds are those of a wandering lunatic.

MR. BABINGTON SMITH is now, we are glad to hear, well on the way to convalescence, and Captain Adam is slightly better.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, with the Overland Mails of the 7th December, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 2-30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The steamer encountered strong adverse currents, hence she reached here about six hours later than was expected. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Abbat, Mrs, and infant
Ash, Miss
Barker, Mr H
Basford, Mrs
Basford, Mrs L
Birch, Mr
Bodycot, Mrs and 2 children
Bourne, Mr
Brown, Mr K
Brown, Mr S
Bruce, Mr
Buon, Mr J B
Burge, Mr and Mrs
Campbell, Mr J C
Christopherson, Miss A M
Clarke, Miss
Clement, Miss
Choystal, Mr
Dixon, Mr F F
Dixon, Mr J B
Durham, Mr
East, Mr
Farmer, Miss H
Fitzgerald, Mrs and Miss
Fraser, Miss
Glenn, Mr W W
Graham, Mrs, child and infant
Grantham, Mrs, child and infant
Gray, Lt F D
Green, Mr and Mrs
Halfyard, Mrs and infant
Harris, Mr A L
Hartnell, Miss
Hatch, Miss
Hay, Miss
Hay, Sir L
Hearne, Mr J T
Herbert, Mr A S H
Hodges, Mrs R M
Honora, Sister
Houghton, Miss
Howard, Mr Victor
Hugh Fraser, Mr
Humphreys, Mr
Jan, Mr K G
Jandoria, Dr
Jas Kellie, Mr and Mrs
Laughton, Miss
Leask, Mr Mrs and 2 infants
Logan, Mr, Mrs A C and infant
LeMesurier, Miss
Longhurst, Mrs
Loring, Mrs and Miss
Macdonald, Mrs
Macdonal, Mr H
Macdonald, Mr Ronald
Macdonald, Mr C R
MacMasters, Miss
Majid Ullah, Mr
Marshall, Mr G R W
Marsham, Mr and Mrs
McAfee, Mrs A M
McLeod, Miss
Moin, Mr F B
Mesurier, Mr H P C
Moffatt, Lt A S W
Morris, Mrs S
Neilson, Howard, Mr J
Owen, 2 Misses
Palin, Mrs and Miss
Parker, Mrs
Parkinson, Mr
Petrie, Dr
Phillips, Mr C V
Pilgaokar, Mr V R
Pinhey, Mr and Mrs H T
Prince Joseph of Battenberg
Proctor Miss E
Pyrke, Mr and Mrs
Rawlins, Mr F K
Rix, Mr H S
Rogers, Miss
Rogers, Mr A
Sale, Mr E L
Scriven, Mr
Shedd, Miss
Shorrocks, Mrs
Skelton, Miss
Stephen, Mr
Stewart, Mr Ernest A E
Storey, Mr and Mrs M
Wallis, Mrs
Western, Mr D
Whitsell, Mr A S
Williams, Mr H
Williamson, Mr H D
Williamson, Mr
Wilkinson, Capt F A
Wilson, Mr and Mrs Mc L
Wiuts, Mr R K
Zimmer, Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Barrow, Mr
Bates, Mr
Casperez A, Mr
Churchill, Mrs C
Clarke, W E, Mr
Clegg, Dr
Collins, Mr and Mrs R
Crowther, child, Capt & Mrs
Cummins, Mr
Curtis, Lt A M M
Daniel, Mr C E
Drew, Mr and Mrs
Gascoigne, Major and Mrs
Hall, Mr
Hare, Mr E K
Harricks, Mr G K
Hudson H W, Mr
Jackson, Mr
Kemball, Capt
Lambro, Mr
Lang, Mr W
Lohrer, Mr H
Macdonald, K Mr
Macdonald, Mrs and Miss
Macdonald, Mr L M
Mathewson, Mr
Mecklenberg, H H the Duke of Schwerin and Goseonor
Matsno, Mr
Mehta, Mr and Mrs
Moir, Mr C A
Ono, Mr
Pease, Vet-Lt H T
Petty, Capt
Roger, Mrs and infant
Richardson, Mr W F
Selwyn, Mr F
Sledge, Mr
Smeaton, Mr and Mrs D M
Soma, Mr
Stewart, Mr H A
Thom, Mr and Mrs R
Watson, Miss M
Woodside, Mr J

FROM ISMAILIA.

Carver, Messrs
Carver, Miss
Hodgkinson, Miss
Irving, Mr
Lerche, Baron
Lerchenborg, Count
Nickerson, Mr and Mrs
O'Harley, Mr
Papageorges, Mr
Smith and Agnew, Messrs
Smith, Mr J S
Thurston, Mr B F
Waterman, Mr P
Wedell Wedellsborg, Baron

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Browne, Dr W A
Curtis, Mr A
Latimer, Mr R R

FROM PORT SAID.—Mr Stanes.

FROM ADEN.

Hunter, Lt
Marshall, Lt

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

THE COURT.

The Queen on Friday, at Windsor Castle, conferred the dignity of Knighthood on Mr. Frank Lockwood, M. P., Solicitor-General, Mr. F. Wigan, the High Sheriff for Surrey, and Mr. J. W. Szlumper, ex-Mayor of Richmond.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking at an agricultural dinner at Chippenham on Friday, said that up to 1888 Lord Rosebery was certainly not in favour of obliterating the House of Lords; and if it were said that that House had altered the situation by its own conduct, the only crime really laid to the charge of the Upper House was that by its vote on the Home Rule Bill it had given effect to the policy supported in 1892 by the majority of the English constituencies.

Lord Salisbury, acknowledging a resolution from a meeting at Wolverhampton approving the action of the House of Lords in regard to the Home Rule Bill and the Employers' Liability Bill, says those measures represent an effort on the part of the Government to import into English legislation novel and violent principles which have not received the approval of the English people and which would have entirely subverted the constitutional policy and practice under which our country has reached its present high position.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., addressed a great meeting on political topics at Nottingham on Wednesday, and also a large overflow meeting.

Earl Spencer and Mr. H. Fowler, M.P., delivered speeches on Wednesday at a Gladstonian meeting at Wolverhampton.

Mr. Labouchere, M.P., speaking at a Radical demonstration at Norwich on Wednesday, advocated the complete abolition of the House of Lords.

IRELAND.

Alderman Dillon was on Saturday re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, and Councillor Meade (Parnellite) was elected Mayor of Cork.

A young man named Reginald Saunderson has been arrested near Cavan on the charge of having murdered the woman who was found dead in Holland-park-road, Kensington, on Sunday week. It is stated that he has written a letter confessing the crime. He had been in an institution for young men mentally affected at Hamptonwick.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Society was held on Friday. Lord Kelvin presided, and delivered an address. In the evening the annual banquet took place at the Hotel Metropole. Lord Kelvin again presided, and there was a large and distinguished company of guests. Lord Salisbury proposed "Prosperity to the Royal Society," and spoke of the admirable manner in which its affairs were conducted, and of the justice and impartiality with which its honours were conferred. The chairman responded, and proposed "The Medalists." Professor Cleve and Mr. Huxley acknowledged the toast.

The 230th anniversary festival of the Scottish Corporation was held on Friday, Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador, presided, and in proposing the toast of "The Scottish Corporation," said charity was the concern of all mankind, and institutions like theirs formed a protection not only for the less fortunate part of society, but for society itself. In the long and honourable record of the corporation he read of nothing but benefactions and good works for the aged, for those afflicted with disease, and for the education of the young.

On Friday the University performance of a Greek play began at Cambridge, the work selected this year being the *Iphigeneia in Tauris* of Euripides, which was presented with music specially composed by Mr. C. Wood.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P., speaking on Wednesday at the opening of a new voluntary school at Bristol, expressed the opinion that the present system, by which denominational schools did not receive as much assistance from public funds as the undenominational schools, was unfair and ought to be amended.

The nominations for vestries and boards of guardians in London, and for district and parish councils throughout the country, were made on Tuesday. There is every indication that the elections will be stoutly fought, in some cases on more or less avowed political lines.

A heavy fog visited London and an extensive area in the Midlands and west of England on Saturday. A man was drowned at Runcorn and two girls at Wigan through losing their way in the fog. Fatal accidents from the same cause also occurred at Tamworth and Bangor, and at Royton, near Oldham, an omnibus was overturned and 14 persons injured.

About 1,500 Jewish immigrants from Russia took the oath of allegiance to the Tsar which was administered on Sunday last at the Synagogue, Aldgate, by the Chief Rabbi.

At Shrewsbury Assizes, on Saturday, three men were convicted of shooting at a game-keeper in the employ of Lord Harlech with intent to resist lawful apprehension. One of them was sentenced to five and the others to three years' penal servitude.

At Redhill, on Monday, John Keen, late secretary of a local friendly loan society, who had been extradited from Chicago, was remanded on a charge of embezzling £97 4s. 8d., the money of the society. It was stated that his total defalcations amount to over £300.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Major-Gen. C. Armstrong, late B.S.C.; Dr. W. B. Hunter; Dr. W. R. Moore; Dr. F. B. Whyte; Mr. J. Weatherby; Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg; Miss Victoria Vokes.

TRAFFIC IN COUNTERFEIT AMERICAN GOLD DOLLARS.

A curious case of traffic in counterfeit gold American dollars in Bombay has come to light, and promises further developments and sensational revelations. Major Samuel Comfort, Vice-Consul for the United States, found a counterfeit gold dollar with Lukhmichund, a jeweller at the Esplanade Hotel. Major Comfort obtained the coin and ultimately made it over to Mr. Summer, the American Consul. Mr. Summer then interviewed Lukhmichund, and inquired whether he had more coins of the same kind in his possession. Lukhmichand replied that he had two such coins, and handed over the same to Mr. Summer, who asked him where he had obtained them from, and how long he had been dealing in gold dollars. Lukhmichand replied that he had been dealing in gold dollars for the last two years, and that he had first received some from Punamchund Mulji. He also gave him further information that the dollars sold to Mr. Campbell were purchased from Tarachand Purtabsing, a broker, living near the police station, at Musjid Bunder. Mr. Summer then directed his inquiry to Tarachund with a view to ascertain who he was, and where he had got the gold dollars. Mr. Summar had an interview with Tarachund, who said that he had been doing business on his own account for the last year or so, and that before that period he was in the service of Punamji Malji for about twenty-one years. The greatest number of gold dollars he bought at one time was one hundred. He had purchased those coins from a man in the bazaar whom he did not know previously. Lukhmichund and Tarachund Purtabsing then gave the names of five persons who were dealing in gold dollars, and whose shops were near the Jooma Musjid. Mr. Summer charged the five men, under Sections 231, 233, 235, 239, 241, and 242 of the Indian Penal Code, and obtained warrants for their apprehension from Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Warrants were also issued against Lukhmichund and Tarachund Purtabsing. Mr. Summer also applied for and obtained warrants to enable the police to search the shop of Lukhmichund at the Esplanade Hotel, and also the residences and shops of the other accused. Under the warrants the police arrested some of the accused, and placed them before Mr. Slater on Saturday. Mr. Balkrishna, solicitor, on behalf of Lukhmichund applied for bail, and his Worship ordered Lukhmichand to be released on bail, himself in Rs. 1,000, and two sureties of Rs. 1,000 each. As one of the accused is still at large, the magistrate postponed the hearing of the case to the 4th proximo.

If these coins are counterfeit—which they no doubt are—there must have been a considerable traffic carried on during the past two years in these coins. A conpleof years back the police discovered certain one rupee counterfeit Government stamps, and immediately the coins were discovered the onlprits were traced, brought to justice, and imprisoned for a long term. This was followed by detection and seizure of five-rupee counterfeit currency notes, and an Arab was arrested for manufacturing them and sent to jail. Since then no such fraud has been known to be committed on the public in such a bold and ingenious manner. It is said that undeterred by the vigilance of the police the swindlers carried on the traffic in counterfeit gold coins admitted-ly for over two years. This is indeed a startling revelation, and the circumstances under which it was detected are somewhat curious and extraordinary. Some time back Mr. J. C. Campbell, a dentist and American citizen, agreed to buy nineteen of these gold dollars. He had then no idea that they were counterfeit—much less he believed that they were so—and at the time he agreed to buy them, the vendor represented to him that they were genuine gold dollars, and he (Mr. Campbell) intended to send them to the United States. The vendor of the dollars, Hurichund Lukhmidas who keeps a shop in the Esplanade Hotel, gave certain information to Mr. Campbell, which led him to suspect the genuineness of the coins, and consequently he refused to pay for the coin, and handed them over to Mr. Summer, Consul for the United States.

The counterfeit dollars differ considerably from the genuine coins and are generally much lighter in weight and have small holes in them. The probable solution is that they were not attempted to be passed on the Bombay public, but on some foreigners, because in the former case the police would have found out the swindlers long ago. The coins are not of gold throughout though they appear to be coated with gold and the impression on them varies considerably from the impression

mittee are now submitted under the various heads in numerical order :—

Houses with side gullies and with or without back gullies.—I. That the sullage from the end of the down-take pipe be conveyed along a smooth and water-tight open channel in the house gully.

Houses with back gullies only.—II. That the sullage from such houses be conveyed to the street sewer along an open channel in rear of the houses. That in cases where the level of the gully is not sufficiently below the level of the ground floor, it may be desirable to raise the level of the nahni.—III. That in the opinion of the Committee an alteration of the law should be made so as to provide that in future all houses should have a side gully.

Houses without side or back gullies, the only outlet being from the front of the house.—IV. The Committee having considered the proposals of the Engineer, the Health Officer and Dr. Katrak, as to the manner in which the sewage of such houses should be carried to the street sewer, are of opinion that they cannot recommend any of the proposals for the approval of the Corporation, because of the sanitary imperfections of the three. So long as houses of this class exist, the responsible sanitary authorities should use the least harmful system of sewerage connections of which the premises may be capable.

Down-take Pipes.—Houses with side gullies and with or without back gullies.—V. Under this head the arrangement should be as follows :—(1) A continuous pipe, open at both ends, extending from above the roof, running down the outside of the wall abutting 'nahnies' on each storey, and terminating within a few inches above the surface of the gully, the sullage to be discharged into a branch channel joining a central channel as shown in the red model. The continuous pipe gives off a branch, going into each 'nauhi,' which terminates at the 'moree' hole, the hole being covered with a perforated plate, or closely barred grating, with a total area of perforations equal to at least half the area of the pipe. A thin stone slab, attached to a chain, should be provided for covering the 'moree' hole. That the diameter of the pipe be not less than 3 inches. (2) In the 'nahni' a perforated plate, is fixed containing a number of holes, about 3/8 or ½ inch in diameter, from which a pipe falls, discharging into a cistern head on the down-take pipe covered with a plate of iron ; from this a down-take pipe 4 inches in diameter, and terminating within a few inches of the surface of the gully, discharges the sullage into a branch channel, joining the central channel on the surface of the gully as shown in the red model. The pipe from the 'nahni' to have a slit ½ an in. wide on its upper part. The down-take pipe from the upper storeys should traverse the covering plate on the cistern head. The cistern head should be sufficiently large to accommodate the pipe from the 'nahni' and down-take pipe from above and to prevent the sullage from overflowing. A thin stone slab, attached to a chain, should be provided for covering the 'moree' hole.

Either of these proposals may be adopted by the Drainage Engineer at his discretion.

Party wall houses with back gullies only are recommended to be as follows.—VI. A continuous pipe, open at the top, extending from above and through the roof running down the wall inside the house, abutting the 'nahnis' on the different storeys, and joining a pipe drain laid under the floor which, sloping towards the back of the house, discharges its contents on the surface of the back gullies into an open channel and from thence to the street sewer. The continuous pipe gives off a branch to each 'nahni' terminating into the 'moree hole,' the hole to be covered with a closely barred grating. In case the level of the gully does not admit of sufficient slope being given to the pipe drain under the ground floor, that pipe should be made to slope along the wall towards, and discharge the sullage on, the surface of the back gully, and the level of the 'morees' on the ground floor will have to be raised to allow of their draining into the pipe drain. A thin stone slab, attached to a light chain, should be provided for covering the 'moree' hole.

Houses without gully at side or back but with roads on three sides or all around.—VII. The arrangement of the down-take pipes to be the same as in houses with side gullies, but the foot of each down-take pipe to be connected to an inclined pipe sloped as steeply as convenient, attached to the outside of the wall and made to discharge on to the open space if any, around or at the side of the privy, in which open space a channel shall be formed sloping down and discharging into a running siphon or a gully trap underground and a pipe drain in connection with the street sewer. If there is no open space and none can be made, each down-take pipe and the branch pipe from the lowest 'nahni' shall discharge into a cistern head attached to a wall siphon connected to a vertical pipe running upwards above the roof and downwards to an inclined pipe as above described. The inclined pipe shall discharge in the most convenient way into an underground trap and pipe drain in connection with the street sewer. If the cistern heads as above arranged be too high for a man standing on the road to conveniently clean it and the wall siphon, and additional cistern head shall be fixed at a convenient height for the purpose, the wall siphon being fixed immediately below the additional cistern head.

Houses without side and back gullies, but with roads in front and behind. VIII. That the sullage from such houses be conveyed (where possible) to an open space existing or to be created around or by the side of the privy from whence it be conveyed to the boundary of the premises by an open channel. On leaving the boundary of the premises, the sewage to be carried through a pipe drain to the street sewer. The arrangement of the down-take pipes to be the same as in party wall houses with back gullies only. In cases of chawl buildings open channels should be constructed on one or both sides of such chawls; each block to be treated, as regards the arrangement of the down-take pipes, as a house with back gully only, if the open channel be on the back part only. If the open channel be on both sides, the down-take pipes to be similar to those of houses with side gullies.

Jump Weirs. IX. That jump weirs be constructed to carry off rain-water falling on the gullies, to lead the same into the storm-water drains.

Flushing ground-floor privies.—X. That open spaces in the vicinity of privies on the ground-floors of houses be flushed by an automatic flusher, discharging once in 24th hours.

Examination of inclined and under ground pipes.—XI. That all inclined pipes inside and outside houses, under ground floors or supported against walls be provided with the means of being examined, flushed and cleaned.

Abolition of wall siphons as much as possible.—XII. That wall siphons have been found, after 15 years of experience, to be unsuited for down-take pipes in Bombay, and that, therefore, their use be abandoned in future as much as possible.

Vent Pipes.—XIII. There should be a vent pipe attached to the street end of each running siphon and one to the lower or street end of each wall siphon, wherever they are put up. Each vent pipe to be simply a continuous pipe open at the top. XIV. That running siphons be provided at the end of gullies and open spaces in houses, according to the plan of a diaphragm chamber, submitted by the Special Drainage Engineer, Mr. Smith, or the model prepared by the Drainage Engineer, Mr. James, at discretion. XV. The Committee are of opinion that pipe connections in certain localities should be glass-lined, and in certain other localities enamel-lined, to enable the Corporation to determine the advantages of each. XVI. The Committee recommend that brushes be used to clean the inside of down-take pipes where necessary. XVII. That the supervision of all house connections, whether outside or inside of houses, should be entrusted to the Health Department, and that an efficient and sufficient staff of inspectors and labourers should be provided for every sewered district. The maintenance and upkeep of the sewers, drains and house connections should, as at present, remain under the supervision of the Drainage Engineer. XVIII. That the Health Officer and the Drainge Engineer should be associted in all matters of drainage and sewerage, and should act as aids to one another in deciding in all such works, each in his own speciality.

Flushing gullies.—XIX The Committee find that in their present condition the house gullies are foul with liquid, semi-liquid, and dry sewage, including in the latter waste food and leaves used for dishes and that the condition of most of these gullies cannot but be injurious to public health. They are of opinion that all gullies, which are found to contain foul matter, should be regularly flushed. In considering the various means which may be used for flushing the gullies, the Committee have arrived at the conclusion that portable steam pumps are the most efficient. The fire-engine pump, which has been recently used for this purpose by the Health Department, is thoroughly efficient for the work, and capable of flushing two gullies at the same time. XX. That with reference to the Committee's Resolution of the 14th September last, regarding the Temperature of Sewers, &c., memorandum No. 18514, dated 9th instant, * from the Acting Commissioner, be recorded ; the Health Officer having informed the Committee that the data specially applicable to Bombay are neither complete nor existing in such a form as to be collected without great labor and expenditure of time. XXI. The Committee consider that the data asked for from the Health Officer in the above resolution not being available for Bombay such information should be collected for future use.

The Corporation will not fail to observe, amongst the proposals now submitted by the Committee, some that are a departure from the existing system, such as open drains in house gullies, the abolition of wall siphons, and an increase size in the diameter of down-take pipes. But these, as well as most of the other proposed modifications in the existing system of house connections, have only been agreed to after a personal examination of the parts of the existing system as they were found to be working, as well as of the parts of the experiments also in working order, which formed part of the experiments, as proposed by the expert advisers of the Committee. Not only is a very large majority of the Committee, but all the experts—including the Health Officer—are agreed that the proposed modifications in house connections will be a sanitary improvement. In their deliberations on all the various proposals that were submitted, the Committee have rejected every one that could not claim to be more or less a sanitary improvement on the same parts in the existing system. The Committee have considered it an important and imperative duty carefully to consider the habits of the people in regard to the use of house drains, nahnihs privies, and down-take pipes, and their almost entire ignorance of the working of siphons, traps, down-take pipes and catchpits, before deciding on the various parts of the system that would probably be most suitable for Bombay. The Committee found by experience that it was a sanitary error to adopt wholly and completely English systems of house connections, for not only are the habits of the majority of our population very different to the habits of European populations, but the climate and the seasons of this city are very dissimilar to the climate and seasons of European towns and cities. The Committee have been specially fortunate in being very largely composed of members possessing a complete knowledge of the habits of all classes of the native population as well as of the climate and seasons.

In the absence of sanitary building laws and bye-laws in the past, a third of the city, if not more than a third, consists of houses huddled together in close contract with party walls built in this way for the sole purpose of economizing building space, but with the certainty of preventing adequate ventilation and of securing a more or less vitiated attmosphere in the houses, especially at night, when doors and windows are closed and the floor space is fully occupied by sleepers. No more certain way of spreading communicable diseases from the sick to the healthy can be imagined. The Committee lay stress on this faulty condition in house building ; for, in pursuing their inquiry into the means of making house connections in party walled houses, they found that no possible system of house connection, whether in the down-take pipes, the 'nahnis,' or the house drains under the basement floor, could possibly prevent the escape of sewer gas into the dwelling sleeping, or cooking rooms. The Corporation will perceive from the recommendations made by the Committee for party walled houses, that though they have declared what they believe to be the least dangerous system, they have made this recommendation being fully aware that it is not a sanitary system. In the same way with regard to houses without side or back gullies, the only outlet being from the front of the house, although three proposals for dealing with such houses were sumitted to the Committee—one by the Drainage Engineer, one by the Health Officer, and a third by our colleague, Dr. Katrak, the Committee felt constrained to reject all the proposals because of the certainty of the escape of sewer gases into the house, and to recommend that so long as houses of this class exist, the responsible sanitary authorities should use the least harmful system of sewerage connections of which the premises may be capable.

Having further explained the reasons for the recommendations given above the report proceeds :—

The Committee recommend that the care and supervision, but not the repair, of all house connections should be entrusted to the Health Department. The Engineer's Department are at present in charge of these connections. The Committee are of opinion that as house connections are provided for sanitary purposes, and their derangement or inefficiency is best understood and discovered by the officers entrusted with the care of public health, the Department of Public Health should have charge of the system. The Committee also recommend an efficient and sufficient staff of inspectors and labourers for keeping all house connections in order. From their personal examination of the districts provided with house connections, the Committee can only suppose from the neglected state in which many were found that the cleaning staff is inefficient and inadequate.

The Committee recommend the association of the Health Officer with the Engineer in all matters concerning drainage. The practice appears to be to regard the two departments as in no way interpendent on one another and to treat any offers of advice as an interference. However that may be, sewerage schemes of various kinds and systems are submitted by the Engineer to the Commissioner without reference to the Health Officer. As the final responsibility in regard to public health rests on the Health Officer, while no responsibility of the kind rests upon the Engineer, even in outbreaks of diseases which are or may be due to sewerage imperfections, it seems most desirable that the two officers should jointly consider and approve all schemes of sewerage, including house connections.

Having referred in high terms to the valuable assistance rendered by the Health Officer and the two Drainage Engineers the report says :—

In regard to the non-official experts, Messrs. Gostling, Wallace, and Hewson, the Committee desire to record how faithfully and ungrudgingly these experts rendered their services over the whole period of the inquiry. All the advantages that could be secured by high expert qualifications in regard to sewerage and house connections, all that could be gained by a long and intimate knowledge of the city, its sewerage, climate and habits of the people, were all freely placed at the disposal of the Committee without even the expectation of a reward. The willingness of these experts to aid the Committee to the utmost of their power, and never for an instant to weary of the work that was expected of them entitle the Committee to believe that these experts were influenced or animated solely by a keen desire to add something to the knowledge of Indian sewerage, and thus benefit the people of India. The very difficult duty placed upon the Committee by the Corporation of suggesting such remedies as may appear desirable and necessary was rendered tolerably easy of accomplishment by the pains taken by these experts to make scientific and technical matters plain and easy of discernment to lay members. These non-official professional gentlemen are fully entitled to the heartiest thanks of the Committee, thanks in which, we believe the Corporation will cordially join.

In conclusion, while we believe that our recommendations if carried out will result in a permanent improvement of the health of the city, we must state that these recommendations require to be practically tested in works of house connections, and the experience gained, which time alone can supply. It is therefore not advisable that the Corporation should hurriedly and at once force upon house-owners a cut and dry scheme or schemes of house connections of an expensive character, the object being to carry the people with the system and not provoke opposition to it. The work to be done must for some years to come be carried out cautiously and tentatively observing carefully the result of every proposed improvement. By following this course much useful experience will gradually but surely be gained, which will place the executive upon firmer ground than they now occupy, and enable the expert advisers of the Corporation to know the best plan to adopt to suit the special circumstances of each particular case. The Committee venture to make this recommendation with confidence, because in the past history of the sewerage of Bombay, what may be called text-book schemes, avdopted for European countries, were adopted without, as we have previously remarked, considering the houses, the habits of the people, or the climate of Bombay. Two matters have been made abundantly clear to us in our prolonged investigations. A.—There is no system known by which the earth, sand, ashes and other solid matters, used in washing metal pots can be prevented from entering the house drains and sewer pipes. The habits of certain classes of the people in the use of rags, sticks, stones, and teeth-cleaning twigs, add considerably to the earth, sand, and ashes in more or less frequently and more or less permanently choking the gully sewer-pipes and vitiating the whole system of house connections. B—There is no system known by which an under-ground pipe can be exceditiously examined and the obstruction forthwith removed. It is necessary to call in the aid of an authorized plumber or of an inspector of the drianage department. Tenants of houses are slow to seek out drain obstructions, and slower still to spend their own money in removing such obstructions. This work can only be done by a competent sewerage staff, and when done at its best will leave much to be desired, because of the habits and customs of the people. The Committee can not approve of the system of cleaning obstructions in house connections at the expense of house-owners or tenants, because a long experience in the recovery of such charges has shown that more bad feeling is drawn out by resorting to legal processes for the recovery of such charges than any good that is done to public health. All such charges should be borne by the Municipal fund if ever the people are to be induced to regard scientific sewerage with favour.

Dr. Viegas, in dissenting from the reports, says :—"My chief objection is to the proposed indiscriminate substitution of open channels in house-gullies for pipe drains."

The Afghan Boundary party reached Asmar on the 16th. The Ameer's Commander-in-Chief is in camp there with 6,000 troops, and was to hold a review on the 18th in honour of the visitors. The delimitation work is to commence promptly.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The appointment of a successor to Sir Joseph Fayrer as President of the Medical Board at the India Office, has at last been definitely settled. The choice has fallen on Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hooper, Civil Surgeon of Lucknow, who leaves India at the beginning of the year.

Surgeon-Colonel Cleghorn, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, is understood to be on his way out to India, He will presumably be offered the post of Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, when Surgeon-Major-General Rice vacates that post on March 29th.

As specimens of stone from the quarry at mileage 182 of the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section of the South Indian Railway (North Arcot District) have been found to contain gold, the request of the South Indian Railway authorities to utilise stone from that quarry for ballast purposes has been refused by the Collector of the North Arcot District.

Government has reconstituted the Madras Sanitary Board, and from the 1st proximo it will consist of the Chief Engineer to Government (President), the Sanitary Engineer and Sanitary Commissioner (Members). Only the latter two constitute the Board at present.

At a meeting of the council of the Royal Geographical Society, the following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the society :—Lieut. L. R. Arthur (Rifle Brigade), John W. Bakewell, C. H. Bellamy, Col. G. H. Bolland, R.E., George W. Brocklehurst, Charles de Bels Brounlie, Nathaniel G. Burch, Samuel Butcher, John Thorrow Campbell, John Edmund Chandler, Capt. Charles F. Close, R.E., Capt. Charles F. Cromie, Major-Gen. Robert H. Cunliffe (Madras Corps), Capt. Henry R. Davies (Oxford Light Infantry), Count A. E. W. Gleichen (Grenadier Guards), Capt. Douglas Haig (7th Hussars), Surg-Capt. Seton G. Hamilton (1st Life Guards), David T. Hanbury, F. Leverton Harris, Commander Norwood Harrison, Arthur Herbert, Alexander Hill, William H. Himbury, Rev. Edwin Keyworth, Charles J. Laffin, Rev. D. Grenville Lewis, George Lovett, William Lucas, Lieut.-Col. F. F. Luttmar-Johnson, Major Richard H. MacCarthy (King's Own Regt.), Rev. Alexander H. Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. W. T. M'Leod, Thomas M. Martin, William Miller, Sir Lewis Molesworth, Lieut. George Molyneux-Montgomerie (Grenadier Guards), William J. Muller, William Mure, T. Douglas Murray, Hugh Nisbet, Robert Norton, Dr. Eduardo Prado, Tekoo Ram, Baron do Rio Branco, Wright, Schofield, Capt. J. R. B. Sergeant, R.E., George A. Simcox, Francis G. Smith, Gen. Sir Henry A. Smyth, William Taylor, Alexander Whitelaw, Martin Leonard Winterton, Count Willy de Wagner, and Sidney Whitman.

The Amir, writes a contemporary, appears to be making well directed and successful efforts to repair the evil effects of previous misgovernment. Having called upon the Governor of Jellalabad, Shad Muhammad Khan, for an explanation of the decrease in revenue last year in the Ningrar district of the Jellalabad Province, His Highness was informed that it was due to a number of families having migrated to the Punjab ; and on further enquiries it transpired that the desertion of their homes by so many of the Amir's subjects was due to the oppression of the Ningrar officials. The Amir thereupon directed the Governor of Jellalabad to arrange for the return of the refugees, and to see that in future his officials do not abuse their powers. In compliance with this order the Governor of Jellalabad sent two of his chief officials to Peshawar to persuade the fugitives to return to their country and pledged his word that they should in future meet with no hardship or oppression. Accordingly 120 Afghan refugee families, who had been residing in the villages outside Peshawar city, have left for their homes.

General Sir William Lockhart, with Colonel Symons' brigade, was half way to Makin on Wednesday, and only a few stray shots had been fired. Barari Tangi was found unoccupied, so the Mahsuds evidently thought better of opposing the British force there. Rumours were current that the tribesmen intend to show fight at Dotoi, six miles this side of Makin. The Wano column, which expected to reach Kaniguram yesterday, was met be the friendly Maliks and has so far met with no opposition : but the Mullah Powindah is said to be preparing for a stubborn resistance.

From the accounts forwarded to the *China Mail* by its Special Correspondent, who was with the Japanese army when it entered Port Arthur, there would appear to have been an undue amount of brutality displayed on both sides. It is alleged that the Chinese soldiers had tortured and killed several Japanese prisoners, any that the victors massacred every Chinaman they could find in the town, as well as some women and children, in some cases disembowelling and dismembering the captives. Numerous outrages are reported from Chinese sources, but it is stated that these outrages were perpetrated by the Chinese fugitive as they escaped along the Liaotung Peninsula to South Manchuria. The fight was witnessed by H.M.S. *Porpoise*, the officers of which vessel testify to the barbaric savagery which characterised the fighting.

The following are among recently proved wills:—The will of Mr. James Anthony Froude, who has left personalty valued at £12,743, is as follows:—I appoint my son Ashley Froude and my daughter Georgina Margaret Froude executors of this my will. I desire that my executors shall destroy all private letters, literary papers, and unpublished manuscripts belonging to me, and I desire them also to destroy all such letters, papers, and memorials of or relating to the late Mrs. Jane Welsh Carlyle as came to me for my absolute property under the will of Mr. Thomas Carlyle, and which I may not have published in my lifetime, together with any unpublished manuscripts relating to Thomas Carlyle or Mrs. Jane Welsh Carlyle. And, inasmuch as I have in my lifetime made provision for my said son, Ashley Froude, to whom I have given certain moneys or securities for money in America, and for my said daughter, Georgina Margaret Froude, I bequeath to my daughter Mary Caroline Florence Froude the following funds or investments, the securities or certificates for which are with my bankers, Messrs. Glyn and Company, that is to say :—My shares in the British and Australasian Trust and Loan Company (Limited) (£1,500), also my Five Per Cent bonds of the City of Boston (£1,700), also my stock or shares, both Preferred and Deferred, in the Bankers' Investment Trust (Limited) (the amount being £1,500 of each denomination), and my debentures (£1000) in amount in the publishing company of Messrs. Longman and Co., and also a legacy of £3500. And I give all the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate and effects, whatsoever and wheresoever, and of which I have power to dispose beneficially by will to my said daughter Georgina Margaret Froude for her absolute use and benefit." Probate of Mr. Froude's will, which bears the date Sept. 11, 1894, has been granted to the executors, his son Ashley Anthony Froude and his daughter Georgina Margaret Froude. Right.-Hon. Col. J. S. North, £92,693 ; Mr. George Hibbert, J.P., wine and spirit merchant, £194,518 ; Mr. John Pearson Kidston, J.P., £285,980 ; Mr. John Henry Warre, £216,215 ; Baroness Waterpark, £27,608 ; Sir George Rendlesham Prescott, £46,907 ; Bishop Blomfield, £6135 ; Mr. Charles Marshall Griffith, Q.C., £54,779 ; Mr. Samuel Litchfield, £10,916 ; Mr. Norman George Lampson, £69,887 ; Canon Heron, £109,769 ; Mrs. Anne Lindsay, £37,000 ; Mrs. Mary Ann George, £28,000 ; Lieut.-Col. Samuel Watson Fenning, £25,000 ; Mr. Thomas Charles Bunbury, £23,000 ; Mrs. Ann Louisa Bowerbank, £15,000 ; Rt. Hon. Skeffington James, third Baron Dunsandle and Clan Conol, £90,714; Viscount Drumlanrig £10,626.

According to the *Daily News* an American paper the other day published the following curious piece of "news" :—"Mr. Gladstone has gone into the hotel business in his old age, having opened an establishment near the library he equipped at Hawarden, with a rate of 25s. a week for board and lodging and the use of the books. The place has been running only for a month or so, but readers and students have already made it a success.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the National Congress will be held at Madras, on the 24th instant, I hope you will kindly allot a small space in your valuable paper for the following few observations, which I venture to offer in connection therewith. The subject is very important as it concerns the welfare of the whole of India. It is the opinion of some of my countrymen that the dumb millions of India, who have had no chance hitherto of giving vent to their aspirations, have found a good medium to do so in the National Congress. This may be true, but I think that the adherents of the Congress are greatly indebted to the benign British Government for having permitted them to hold it annually. It is, I conceive, the upshot of the higher education, imparted in our colleges. Any despotic Government would not have tolerated the idea, nay the establishment of the Congress, but the permanence of the British raj lies, as many statesmen of eminence have prophetically asserted, in the goodwill, and unswerving and unflinching loyalty of the subjects. I am of opinion, however, that the British people, as a whole, are eminently qualified to govern India, and that they are endeavouring to the best of their ability to rule over the natives fairly and justly. There lies, therefore, a great moral responsibility upon the heads of the Native communities not to wound the feelings of the British people, but if there are any privileges to which our people are fairly entitled, let them ask for them in such a constitutional way as will befit the position as educated and loyal subjects. In fact, it is our good fortune that Providence has placed India in the hands of the British people. The definition of the Congress is as follows : It means an assembly to concert measures of common interests or a meeting of individuals, whether friendly or hostile. It also means an assembly of representatives, envoys, or commissioners, or a meeting of the representatives of the several States. It further means an assembly of senators and representatives of any government, especially that of a Republic, for the purpose of enacting laws, and considering matters of general interest and constituting the Chief Legislative Body. In the congress of the United States, members of the Senate were elected for six years, but the members of the House of Representatives were chosen for two years only. Hence the United Body of Senators and Representatives for the two years during which time they used to hold their seats was called a congress. The Congress that will now be held in Madras means, therefore, an assembly of men of light and leading in the different parts of India to consider and adopt means whereby Government may be made acquainted with their wants and grievances. It appears from the number of delegates who were present at the Congresses, that this assembly is gaining strength day by day, and that a spirit of unity is pervading the upper strata of society. This means a good deal, and would have proved detrimental to the interests of the British Government, but for the fact that in their stability lies the welfare of India. I really admire the self-sacrificing spirit displayed by my countrymen on the occasion of the convention of the Congress, and I agree with them in the opinion that it is one of the means of forming acquaintances with the people of different parts of India. It is also one of the means in the opinion of some of the Congress-wallas, whereby Government may be forced to grant them certain privileges by awakening public interest in Indian questions in England. This may be partially true or otherwise. But is this the substantial gain ? Are not thousands, nay lakhs, spent in vain ? I am of opinion that if this money was utilised in other directions, natives would have been greatly benefitted. Neither the Hindus nor the Mahomedans have, as a whole, joined the movement, and I perfectly coincide with Lord Dufferin in his opinion that the Congress is composed of a microscopic minority. The better plan, in my humble opinion would, therefore, be to ameliorate the educational, &c., condition of the backward classes, who have no proper idea of the movement. The British raj is liked by the Natives, because there is justice and impartiality. There are, I admit, a few faults here and there, but they do not count for much in the ocean of justice. The shortcomings of a few officials do not constitute the failings of the benevolent and impartial Sovereign, who only wishes at heart for the welfare of all her subjects. She is a paragon of virtue, which, according to our Hindu mythology, enables her to wield the whole empire. In her Majesty's raj peace has been reigning supreme everywhere, and robbery and rapacity seldom find home. Every man possesses the liberty of thought and action, which he can properly utilise to his best advantage. His property, however small or large, is secure from the depredations of marauders, and he can convey gold in the broad daylight. Besides, he can follow whatever profession he likes, and dress in whatever way he chooses. He may embrace any religion the truth of which he feels convinced, without the slightest interference from Government. If any Government official were to oppress him, he could appeal to a higher authority where he would obtain a proper redress. These and such other advantages people did not, and perhaps do not, possess in other raja, which are not under British control. My countrymen would, therefore, never like to part with the British raj, even at the risk of their lives. If one were to compare the British raj with other rajs, on the face of the earth, he would find an ocean-wide difference. During the Mahomedan rule, zoolum of every kind was exercised, and people forcibly converted to Mahomedanism. So also was the Portuguese raj. As regards the Peishwas, none but the Brahmins drank deep at the fountain of knowledge, or in other words education was monopolised by them. Brahmins were considered superior beings to all others in every respect, and their sacredness could not be violated but with penalty. For instance a Shudra, or any man belonging to other castes than Brahmins could not dress himself like a Brahmin, and if he did, he was severely castigated. He had always to remain under their religious thraldom. The Vedas could only be recited by the Brahmins and by none else, and many people belonging to other castes had to suffer persecution and death on this account. It is education, therefore, which is open to all people alike in this raj that has exposed the stratagem of the Brahmins, who are deprived of their supposed religious superiority. It becomes, therefore, the moral duty of the subjects not to perturb the British people unnecessarily.

Supposing the Government had conferred the privileges of volunteership upon the natives, in obedience to the voice of the Congress, would not Bombay, Poona, and other places where riots took place between the Mahomedans and Hindus, have been deluged with blood. I am of opinion, therefore, that Government are very fare-sighted in declining to grant privileges fraught with dangers.

As regards simultaneous Examinations, I think that the Home Government have rightly declined to hold them in India, seeing that the examination halls would be filled to over-flowing, and that they will find themselves in a fix. Unless our people remain in England for some years, and study books directly under English tutors, they will never become acquainted with the manners and customs of the rulers. The present arrangement is, therefore, beneficial to both alike.

But, in conclusion, what I ask of my countrymen is not to bother the British Government with the unnecessary demands which, from an impartial point of view, they cannot vouchsafe to them, having regard to the fact that the centralization of authority should, as a rule, rest with the rulers.—Yours, &c.,

A HINDU.

CONDUCTORS' PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Now that the successor to his Excellency Lord Harris has been appointed, I trust that before his Lordship leaves India, he will see that justice is done to a body of deserving pensioners residing in India, whose pensions were granted in sterling but who are paid only a fixed sum in rupees, which is very much less than the pension to which they are entitled to receive. I allude to the pension conductors who were granted the pension of £7-10 per mensem, but who were only paid Rs. 85 per mensem, or nearly one-third less than the amount sanctioned that they should receive. It is true the Controllors of Military Accounts have acted up to the letter, but not to the spirit of the order in paying the Rs. 85 ; but it must be borne in mind that when the pension rules were published Rs. 85 was equal to £7-10, making it evident that Government never intended that less than the value of £7-10 in rupees should be paid to those pensioners who were sanctioned the above amount. It does not speak well of the Controllers, who are the advisers of Government in such matters, that they have refrained for the last thirteen years to point out to Government that, although they have acted up to the letter, the intentions of Government have been entirely ignored, and that during all this time the pensioned Conductors have been deprived of a great portion of their pensions. It is to be hoped that his Excellency the Governor will cause this matter to be looked into, and that the pensioners alluded to receive what they have been unjustly deprived of so long, and that this injustice does not continue a moment longer than is absolutely necessary for orders to be issued on the subject.—Yours, &c.,

X.

The Maharajah of Mysore arrived in Calcutta on Thursday, and paid a visit to the Viceroy during the day.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT BY A POLICE OFFICER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magisirate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Mr. John Charles Bath, an engine-turner, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, charged Mr. Edwin Good, Police Inspector, with causing hurt to him on the morning of the 19th November last, near the Fitzgerald Hotel. There is a counter-charge preferred by Mr. Good against Mr. Bath of assaulting a police officer in the execution of his duty and refusing to pay legal conveyance fare. Mr. Roughton, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for Mr. Bath ; and Mr. DeSouza, with Mr. Seal, pleader, appeared for Mr. Good, the case against whom was continued.

Mr. Little, an engine-driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, residing on the ground floor of the Sankli Terrace, Byculla, examined by Mr. Roughton, said : I am a subscriber towards the prosecution in this case, Mr. Schneider lives above me. There is a staircase, which runs from the ground floor to Mr. Schneider's rooms. Two of the windows of my front room are exactly opposite to the staircase. I know Mr. Bath. I did not know Mr. Good, and I did not see him until the night of the occurrence. I cannot swear exactly to the date of that night. My attention was called to some noise on the staircase. I was awakened by the cry of "for God's sake don't beat me any more, my arms are broken !" I think that was Mr. Bath's voice. I heard the sound while they were going downstairs. I heard a scuffling noise. I was in my bed asleep, and the noise awoke me. I came outside, and looked through the venetians of my front room. It was bright moonlight. I saw two or three persons there. I cannot swear exactly how many there were. The sepoy was pulling Mr. Bath, who was on the back seated on the ground with his arms. Mr. Bath said to the Inspector, who was there and whom I can recognize now, "for God's sake don't beat me any more, my arms are broken." The Inspector turned round, and kicked him in the ribs. Mr. Bath offered no resistance then. I did not see any gharry, but I heard a gharry being driven away. Since that I have seen some marks of blood on the banister of the staircase, which were not there before.

Cross-examined by Mr. DeSouza.—I saw the blood marks on the same morning. I saw other blood marks on the verandah. I have got no summons to give evidence to-day. I have come as a volunteer here. I do not know whether the railway people have formed a sort of coalition against the local police ; but I know that they have started a fund for the prosecution. The row lasted for about ten minutes. I kept on looking through the venetians the assault committed on Mr. Bath.

Mr. De Souza : You are an Englishman, are you not ?

Mr. Little : Yes.

Mr. DeSouza : And you did not think proper to render assistance one way or another to the deserving party ?

Mr. Little : If the row had taken place upstairs I would have done so. There was no time for me to go downstairs and render assistance to the deserving party. I did not tell Mr. Bath that I have noticed the occurrence, until five or six days afterwards, but I mentioned that circumstance to several people. About 11 o'clock next morning I heard that Mr. Bath had been taken to the hospital. I know Mr. Bath but not his family. When the party drove away, I went to sleep. My wife was with me at the time, but she could not see anything as she was standing behind me. I have one servant, but he did not go out to see the row. Mr. Bath was dragged along the four stone steps to the ground. They tumbled him down over the side. I swear that the gharry was not brought up to the last stone step of the staircase. I saw Mr. Good giving Mr. Bath kicks on the ribs on the right side. Mr. Good was on Mr. Bath's right side, and the former was facing the latter. I did not see whether Mr. Good had anything in his hand at the time. Twelve families live in the Sankli Terrace. I did not see anybody going out at the time of the row. Although I cannot swear exactly how many blows Mr. Good delivered to Mr. Bath I can say that they were two or three.

Mr. DeSouza : Did not your blood boil, you being an Englishman at the ill-treatment you witnessed ?

Mr. Little : No, simply because there is always a row of this kind. At the time of the row I did not know that it was Mr. Bath, who was assaulted. I am not aware of Mr. Butterfield coming to the Sankli Terrace to make inquiry into the matter.

Re-examined by Mr. Roughton.—The fund was started simply because Mr. Bath has no means to take this up himself. When I went to the verandah I was in my sleeping suit. I had no time to dress myself, and go downstairs. My servant's quarters are at the right side of the bungalow, and it is not possible to hear the noise from that place.

By the Court : I am not aware whether Mr. Good had gone to the Sankli Terrace and seen any people, subsequent to the row.

Police Inspector Grey, in charge of the Nesbit Lane Police Chowkey, said : I remember the night of the 19th and the morning of the 20th ultimo. I was on duty at that time. The Fitzgerald Hotel is in Mr. Good's section. During the period that I have been stationed at this chowkey, no case was brought from the Fitzgerald Hotel. I saw Mr. Bath in the lock-up on the morning of the 20th ultimo about half-past 3 o'clock. He had blood marks on his face. I took him to the hospital, because he asked me to do so. I do not remember whether he made any complaint to me. Both his jaws and nose were swollen. There were no cuts.

Mr. Roughton : How much of his nose was left visible, was it prominent as it is now ?—I don't think so. When I took him to the hospital, he complained that his nose was broken. His utterance was quite distinct at the time. He had been drinking ; but he was pretty sober then. He was examined in the hospital by Mr. Nether and detained. I did not notice the state of Mr. Bath's arm. I saw Mr. Bath subsequently in connection with a memo. sent to me from the office of the Commissioner.

Cross-examined by Mr. DeSouza.—Although I have been in this station for the last six months, no complaints have been brought to me from the Fitzgerald Hotel. Mr. Bath smelt of liquor, when I took him to the hospital. He did not give me any particulars of the assult. He did not say that Mr. Good assaulted him. The blood on the face must have come out of the nose. There was no blood coming out of the mouth.

Re-examined by Mr. Roughton.—I could not say what liquor Mr. Bath was smelling of. I do not remember whether he mentioned Mr. Good's name on that occasion. I made a written report about this but I do not remember what I stated then.

Mr. Roughton said that as the recollection of Mr. Grey had gone little astray it was desirable that the court should ask him to produce that written report.

Mr. Grey : I submitted that report to Inspector Butterfield, who may be able to speak of it.

Inspector Butterfield who was in court, said that Mr. Gray in his report stated that Mr. Bath, belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, had been locked up by Mr. Good. He complained to him that his nose had been broken, and was taken to the European General Hospital.

Miss Schneider, residing with her mother and brother on the first floor of the Sankli Terrace, examined by Mr. Roughton, said : The staircase which leads into my room, opens on to the verandah. On the night of the 19th November last, I went to bed as usual. I was awakened at about half-past 2 o'clock in the morning by a loud outcry from outside "Forgive me mate !" I immediately heard a crushing noise, which I subsequently found to be that of my screen, which was broken. My brother went out, and I followed him soon after. From the verandah I could see on the road. I saw Mr. Bath lying on his back in the street. I never saw Mr. Bath before. I saw Mr. Good hitting Mr. Bath with his fist on the face, while the latter was lying down. Mr. Bath was offering no resistance, and he spoke nothing. A sepoy was holding him by the arms. There was another man on horseback too. I got frightened, and went inside. There are blood marks on the staircase and on the verandah. Before the occurrence, these marks were not there. Mr. Good came next day to the Sankli Terrace. I did not speak to him, but I was present. He was talking to Mrs. Jones and Miss Blake. I heard the conversation. Mr. Good asked to be forgiven and apologized for the disturbance, and said that he would pay for the screen.

Cross-examined by Mr. DeSouza.—Mr. Good came to Mrs. Aver's place first, and then to my room. He stood outside. I was then cleaning the windows on the verandah of my room. I did not listen to the conversation attentively. I did not hear Mr. Good saying that Mr. Bath broke the screen, and he would pay for it. There is a weather board over the verandah, but I can see on the road, if I lean. Mr. Bath was lying on his back at full length in the night in question, and a sepoy was catching hold of him by the arm. Mr. Good gave him a blow on the face with his fist. Nobody went to Mr. Bath's assistance. I am quite positive that the gas lamp was burning. It was owing to the light of that lamp that I saw all this. My brothers kept quiet when they saw all this. My father was a policeman.

Examined by the Court.—Mr Good was hitting Mr. Bath with his fist on his face. Mr. Bath was doing nothing. He was lying quite senseless. I saw Mr. Good giving two blows to him on the face. I did not see anything in Mr. Good's hands. The sepoy was holding Mr. Bath by his shoulders, but he was beating him.

Cross-examined by Mr. De Souza.—I know Inspector Butterfield who came next day to make inquiry in the affair. I told him what I had seen.

Re-examined by Mr. Roughton.—Mr

CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE CAPTURE OF PORT ARTHUR.

"WHAT DOES JAPAN WANT?"

The *Shanghai Mercury* on Friday November 30th issued a special edition giving further particulars respecting the fall of Port Arthur, obtained from British officers who were allowed to visit the place after its capture. In the sharp fighting at some of the forts, the Japanese lost 350 men killed. The positions of the Chinese were carried at the point of the bayonet. The statement is reiterated that the Japanese gave no quarter, on account of the discovery that a number of their men who had been taken prisoners had been mutilated and decapitated.

Our Special Correspondent at Hiroshima reports that he has just returned there from Port Arthur, and that he has had an interview with Viscount Mutsu, the Japanese Foreign Minister, to whom he stated that he had seen the town pillaged by the Japanese soldiers, who killed nearly every man in it. He had also seen scores of Chinese prisoners pinioned, stripped, shot, hacked with knives, disembowelled, and dismembered. Viscount Mutsu expressed himself intensely surprised and grieved, declared that such conduct was totally opposed to the moderation, humanity, and discipline hitherto maintained by the Japanese army, and declined to express any opinion on the facts stated by our Correspondent until he had received detailed official reports, but he authorized our Correspondent to state that his Government were sincerely determined to support the principles of humanity and civilization. Our Correspondent says he is satisfied that the Government desire neither to conceal the truth nor to permit cruelties. The Japanese do not intend to allow their army to conduct the war in the Chinese fashion. The Chinese commandant of Port Arthur made a levy *en masse* of all males over 15 years of age. It is alleged that explosive bullets were served out to and used by these raw recruits. They were not supplied with uniform, and consequently many of them, together with numerous soldiers who had got into civilian clothes in order to facilitate their escape, were killed with rifles in their hands.

The Central News says that the following passages occur in the proclamation issued by Marshal Oyama to the Second Army early in November:—

"Our army fights for the right and in accordance with the principles of civilization. Our enemies are the military forces of the country with which we are at war, not the individuals of the country. Against the forces of our foe we must fight with all resolution, but as soon as any of his soldiers surrender, are taken prisoner, or receive wounds, they cease to be enemies, and it becomes our duty to treate them with all kindness. . . . These principles apply with still greater force to the peaceful inhabitants of an enemy's country. Except in cases where the inhabitants offer opposition they should be treated with the utmost consideration."

The following passage occurs in a special despatch from Hiroshima, dated November 30, to the *New York Herald*:—

"On the 18th inst, the advance guard of the Japanese army met 2,000 Chinese eight miles from Port Arthur. The Japanese force fell back upon the first brigade, leaving several wounded behind, but they subsequently returned with seven battalions of infantry and defeated the Chinese on the 19th inst. After the retreat of the Chinese several bodies of Japanese soldiers were found stripped and mutilated. The Japanese soldiers were filled with indignation at the sight of the victims. The barbarity shown by the Chinese is absolutely indescribable. The Japanese are treating kindly the fugitives, who are now returning in large numbers to the city."

The *Herold* also publishes a despatch from Shanghai saying:—

"The British officers are loud in their praises of the gallantry displayed by the Japanese. The officers of her Majesty's ship Porpoise were witnesses of the battle from beginning to end. The Japanese torpedo-boats attacked the forts on the front seaboard while the cruiser Chiyoda threw shells into the Chinese works from Pigeon Bay on the other side. The Japanese warships ran close to the town under a terrific fire, and, avoiding the heavy projectiles from the forts by skilful manœuvring, finally got right under the defences and landed parties of men. The Japanese blew up the Chinese steamers in the harbour, which were filled with officials and troops. Meanwhile, Field-Marshal Oyama and General Yamagi, in command of the right and left divisions respectively, encircled the forts on the land side. Fifteen hundred troops followed the example of their leaders and fled before the final assault. The Japanese made no attempt to capture them. The flying Chinese soldiery outraged, pillaged and murdered the inhabitants indiscriminately along their route. Admiral Fremantle and the British officers, after their examination of the fortress, declared that it would have been impregnable if any real attempt had been made to defend it by the Chinese."

The chief military secretary at the Imperial headquarters states that it is perfectly true, as reported, that among the abandoned papers and effects of one of the Chinese generals who fled during the Japanese attack upon Port Arthur, were found letters from Chinese officers claiming as a matter of course rewards for Japanese hands, heads, and feet forwarded to headquarters.

A Red Cross steamer sent to Port Arthur with the view of providing medical treatment to the Chinese wounded was not allowed to go alongside the quay, the Japanese stating that no outside assistance was needed.

It is reported at Tokio that the health of Marshal Yamagata has broken down, and that he has been obliged to hand over the command of the army in Manchuria to his friend and comrade-in-arms, Lieutenant General Nodzu. This officer was in supreme command until after the battle of Ping-Yank, when Field-Marshal Yamagata took the field.

Reports have been received from Marshal Yamagata stating that some further fighting has taken place in Manchuria between small Japanese detachments and the enemy.

Despite the war, there was a considerable increase of trade between Japan and Corea during the month of November. The Government, by allowing light valuable goods to be shipped in the Admiralty transports, has greatly facilitated trading operations.

A body of several thousand Tongkaks, who attacked a Japanese force at Hong-ju, in Southern Corea, on November 28, were defeated with great slaughter.

The Central News says that the captain of one of the American warships on the Asiatic station has sent to Washington an account of a visit which he paid to the Japanese hospital near Nagasaki, where many of the Japanese soldiers and sailors wounded in the recent battles are under treatment, together with some Chinese. "The hospital," he says, "was the admiration of the English, French, and our own surgeons. The medical staff were all Japanese, who had graduated in medicine and surgery either in America or England, and then taken a postgraduate course in clinics at the Paris and Berlin hospitals. They had the best modern instruments and systems and the newest antiseptics—every thing that a hospital on modern lines should have."

Japan is reported to have bought the Chilian cruiser Esmeralda for dollars 1,000,000, the transation being arranged in New York. To avoid complications Chili sold her to one of the smaller Republics and this latter transferred her to Japan.

Our Special Correspondent at Chefoo, says, the foreign residents there are preparing for defence. All is quiet inland, but there are some apprehensions of an attack both on Chefoo and Wei-hai-wei.

The Chinese warship Chen-Yuen, which went ashore at Wei-hai-wei, has been got off and repaired with the assistance of divers and skilled mechanics from Shanghai.

Ole Ho Pu, the President of the Board of War, and Chang Chi Wan, the Presidence of the Civil office, have been superseded at Court in consequence of the discovery of certain designs in which a number of high officers were interested. Thus another blow has been administered to Loi Hung Chang's party; but the report that he has been stripped of all his offices and power is at least premature. He is still discharging the duties of Viceroy of Chi-li.

A court of inquiry at Pekin has decided that Kin-chow was strong and well garrisoned, and ought never to have surrendered. The commandant has therefore been degraged from military rank. General Chan has been found guilty of gross neglect in allowing his troops to pillage the populace and more particulary in not preventing them from burning down the Catholic church at Ki-chow. He has been handed over to the Board of Punishment.

Mr. Detrin has informed the representative of a news agency that Captain von Hannecken is endeavouring to organize a Chinese army, 100,000 strong, to be commanded entirely by Europeans. Some of these officers have already arrived, and others are following in quick succession. Most of them are Germans.

The Chinese Government has given the Four-and-a-Half per cent. Gold loan of £1,200,000 to an English firm.

Mrs. O'Conor, the wife of the British Minister, is returning to Pekin from Chefoo.

Our Tokio Correspondent, writing on Oct. 2), says: The question of paramount interest at present is, What does Japan finally contemplate? will she be content to strike blows that hurt but do not cripple China or will she aim at Pekin itself, the heart of the big empire? The answer would certainly be in the matter sense were it based solely on national sentiment. That the people of Japan want to see China humbled, that they wish to force her finally out of the grove of stagnation, and that they are ready to make any sacrifice in pursuit of their aim cannot be questioned for a moment Now is the time, the nation thinks, to show finally that a progressive pygmy is mightier than a conservative colossus, and to win for Jadan not only the world's recognition but also substantial increment of strength. Will the Japanese make a dash at Potkin? Will they march upon Mukden What is their programme. In attempting to answer these questions there is one difficulty not generally appreciated—a large measure of discretionary power is vested in the Japanese General. They are at once their country's leading statesmen and its most skilled soldiers. They are not hampered by hard and fast instructions from head-quarters. Count Yamagata is at the head of an army of 25,000 combatants, Count Oyama has 22,000, and Viscount Takashima will have 24,000. Each is charged with the fulfilment of a primary task—Count Yamagata to drive every Chinese soldier out of Corea, Count Oyama to take Port Arthur, and Viscount Takashima to occupy Formosa. Those objects achieved, the subsequent destination of the three armies will be determined, to some extent, by their commander's judgment of the possibilities of the situation.

It cannot, therefore, be concluded that any hard-and-fast programme has yet been laid down. But there is discernible among Japanese statesmen a certain measure of reluctance to pay into the hands of the Manchu dynasty's disaffected subjects by attacking the capital itself. Japan does not want to dismember China, though some such purpose has been confidently attributed to her. She would prefer to find in Pekin a responsible Government to treat with when the time for treating comes, and she would also prefer not to precipitate the wrangles that must inevitably occur, should the world see itself invited to assist at the autopsy of the Middle Kingdom. But it is hard to predict the duration of this solicitude for the stability of the Tsing sovereigns. Success generates ambition, and perhaps we may soon discover indications of larger ambition in Japan. Just at present, however, the *via media* between the Moderates and the Extremists seems to point to a renunciation by China of any special titles in Corea, the payment of an indemnity covering Japan's expenses, and the surrender of a portion of territory. Formosa would naturally be chosen as a territorial addition to Japan. It belongs geographically to the chain of islands forming the Japanese Empire, and its abundant resources await development at the hands of just such a people as the Japanese. At present the manner of its administration is a flagrant disgrace to China, whereas under Japanese rule security of life and property would soon be established throughout the length and breadth of the island, enterprise would be encouraged, and trade would be free. Great Britain could evidently lose nothing by such an arrangement. Whatever facilities her merchants now enjoy in Formosa would be increased no less than their opportunities under Japanese rule.

The leading Russian newspapers caution Japan against pushing matters too far, and threaten the Japanese with the intervention of the interested Powers in their peace negotiations. One of them says that if the Mikado refuses any longer to enter into negotiations for peace, Russia, England, and France, which are the Powers chiefly interested, will be obliged to ask him for an explanation. Another observes that Japan will pay dearly for its triumph, the fruits of which depend entirely upon the Great Powers. Another paper says that when peace is negotiated Russia must insist not only upon the neutrality of Corea but also upon the cession to Russia of a portion of Manchuria, including the Chinese coast.

The Japanese newspapers are discussing the conditions of peace and assert that their Government will insist on very onerous terms—the payment of an indemnity of 400,000,000 yen (over £20,000,000), with substantial guarantees for payment, and a considerable cession of territory being mentioned as the minimum.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" of December 5, said:—"It is now stated that as many as six steamers are either loading or on passage with cotton cargoes for Manchester direct, four of them from America. Three cotton steamers (two from America) have already arrived, and it is probable that others will be put on the berth before the close of the season. Even if there be no additional number of cargoes seems encouraging, and it shows that the efforts to divert the raw cotton trade from Liverpool to Manchester are meeting with some very prompt success:—

The fact certainly upsets the insinuation in the "Times" the other day that no more than two ships with cotton were coming to Manchester this year. There are two or three other points on which the "Times" prognostications—which we are sorry to see have formed the text for articles in the Continental Press describing the canal, for the benefit of traders there as a disastrous failure—are already being falsified. The vessels of the China conference are shortly to come to Manchester for cargo instead of receiving it at Birkenhead, and early in the New Year there are to be direct sailings to Waterford It is pretty generally recognised that the sailings o one of the Belfast lines were nothing but a blind, and it is known that the other line failed because it could not offer preferential through rates for railway traffic in Ireland. Then it was stated in the "Times, that the traffic was diminishing. In June the seagoing traffic was 49,191 tons, and the revenue in respect of it was £2,853. In October it was 70,676 tons, with receipts £7,536. The total revenue from the canal alone for the ten months ended October was £70,694, exclusieve of the net profits from the Bridgwater Canal, which will be at least £50,000 on the twelvemonth's working, and that after a phenomenally bad year for Lancashire. The contention that the total revenue for the year will not exceed £120,000 is thus shown to be wide of the mark. . . . may possibly be necessary to borrow more money, but this will depend upon the traffic developments.

Were the Manchester shippers to combine for the interests of the canal and the city, in the same manner as the Hindoo merchants of Bombay have combined, there would be little question of further borrowing or of the success of the undertaking. It would then be seen also whether the existing facilities for dealing with traffic are or are not adequate. The Canal Company's contention is that they are, and the only backward works—the construction of the three-story sheds—are so far forward that they could be utilised by the cotton ships that arrived bout a fortnight ago.

At a meeting of the Liverpool City Council, on December 5, in the course of a discussion as to the effect of the Manchester Ship Canal upon the trade of the port and the propriety of offering to lend money to the Dock Board at a lower rate of interest than is now commonly paid so as to cheapen the port, Sir W. B. Forwood made a statement which was received with prolonged applause. He said the Liverpool trade was not growing so rapidly as they had a right to expect, but it was not caused by the Ship Canal. It was caused by the railway companies who were strangling the trade of Liverpool. They charged 8s. per ton for conveying goods from Liverpool to Manchester—about tairty miles—while they conveyed the same goods from London to South-ampton (60 miles) for 6s. a ton; that was the reason the grain trade went to Hull. The companies favoured the carriage of goods between Hull and inland towns. No good would be done until Liverpool took the matter into its own hands, and construct its own lines between Liverpool and the Midland towns.

THE NEW CHINESE LOAN.

The *Times*, in its money article to-day (Dec. 7) says:—

A serious attempt is being made to obtain the money for a Chinese Imporial Government Four-and-a-half per Cent. Gold Loan for £1,136,363. The issue price is to be 96½, and the principal and interest are secured by charges on the Imperial Maritime Customs Revenue of the Treaty Ports. Some doubts have been expressed as to whether the proposed issue has been duly and fully authorised by the proper authorities in China, but we are satisfied that the loan is not open to objection in this respect. It is evident, also, that the security offered is excellent, but we shall be surprised if the yield is not considered too low by most business men in London, though from what we hear certain Continental capitalists are disposed to look at the loan favourably. Of course, the fact that it is not being issued through the usual channels is regarded here as an unfavourable feature, and it cannot be denied that the Chinese Government is showing small consideration for those who subscribed only a few weeks ago to the Silver Loan. Such behaviour on the part of a debtor seems ill-advised, to say nothing stronger, but some allowance must be made for a country engaged in a war which has, so far, been disastrous. At the same time it is certain that China will require a much larger loan before very long, and the policy of borrowing money in little bits is very doubtful.

The Match between Mr. Stoddart's eleven in Australia and Twenty-two of Armadale and district, terminated in a draw, the home team having twenty wickets to fall, and wanting 102 runs to win.—Mr Stoddart's eleven won their match against New South Wales at Sydney with eight wickets to spare. New South Wales led off by scoring 244 on the opening day with only five men out. Brown made 117, this being his second hundred since the tour began.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

President Cleveland's message was delivered to Congress on Dec. 3.

THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

The President, having referred to the termination of the civil war in Brazil, alludes to the gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of the United States towards all foreign States manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese Governments that the Agents of the United States should within proper limits afford protection to the subjects of each during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to the war. The President continues:—

Acting under the stipulation in our treaty with Corea I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Corea, but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this purpose. Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of Eastern nations, and anxious that our commercial interests in those countries should be preserved, and that the safety of our citizens should not be jeopardised, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honourable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents. Apart from the war, Japan attracts increasing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us and to seek our kindly aid in the furtherance of her laudable desire for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and for full equality among the family of nations. The Japanese Empire of to-day is no longer the Japan of the past. Our relations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other Powers.

THE TARIFF: NEED OF FURTHER AMENDMENTS.

Turning to the tariff, the President advocates adherence generally to the new tariff policy of relieving consumers, and earnestly recommends the repeal of the law refusing American registry to vessels built abroad. He says:—

The German Government has protested against the provision of the Tariff Act which imposes a discriminating duty of one-tenth of a cent. per pound on sugars from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the exaction of such duty is a contravention of Articles V. and IX. of the Treaty of 1828 with Prussia. In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty. The Tariff Act passed during the last session of Congress needs important amendments. I am still decidedly in favour of putting coal and iron on the free list. I would be glad to see every particle of differential duty in favour of refined sugar stricken out of the tariff law. If with all the favour now accorded to the sugar-refining interest in the tariff laws, it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem that the present is a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is well to encourage such importations as our people need and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships in which our products and manufactures may be transported. The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the sea should be turned into American hands. Shipbuilding, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by a prospect of the profitable employment of ships when built, and the American sailor should be resurrected and again take his place. The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans appears in the light of present conditions, not only a failure for good at every point, but a nearer relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

FINANCIAL MATTERS: NOTE CIRCULATION.

With regard to financial matters the President urges the necessity of conferring on the Government power to replenish the gold reserve by the issue, whenever necessary of short-dated bonds at a low rate of interest. He said:—

As a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating matter for objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying the present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by the state banks free from taxation under certain limitations. The Secretary explains the plan so plainly, and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness, that any effort on my part to present an argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall therefore content myself with an unqualified endorsement of the Secretary's proposed changes in the law and a brief and imperfect statement of the prominent features. It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as a security for circulation; to permit the National Banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent. of their paid up and unimpaired capital, provided that they deposit with the Government as a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes including Treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent. of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned; to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue, in case an increase of circulation is desired, blank National Bank notes for each bank having circulation; and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon the banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation, thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent. of the capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise. In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of circulating notes of failed banks by imposing a small annual tax, say of ½ per cent., upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per cent. of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails its guaranteed fund is to be paid into this safety fund, and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented; any impairment of such fund caused these by to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of the said bank, and if thereshould be insufficient, such impairment to be made good by a pro rata assessment among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of the failed bank in favour of the contributing banks. As a further security it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual liability of stockholders shall be retained, and that the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes shall be made a first lien on the assets.

BRITISH GUIANA AND VENEZUELA.

Turning to foreign questions, President Cleveland says:—

The boundary of British Guiana still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing its early settlement on some just basis, alike honourable to both, is in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of difference with Powers beyond the sea. I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about the restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants, and to induce a reference to arbitration, a resort which Great Britain so conspicuously favours in principle and respects in practice, and which is earnestly sought by her weaker adversary.

HAWAII.

The Message refers to Hawaii in the following terms:—

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence with regard to Hawaii, and the action taken by the Senate and the House on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of Congress, the organisation of the Government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the Queen has been announced, with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded to the new Government.

THE SITUATION AT BLUEFIELDS.

The Message proceeds:—

Serious disturbances have occurred, culminating in the suppression of the native Government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable compostie Administration in which Nicaragua and the alien residents were to participate. The failure of the movement was followed by an insurrection which, for a time, subverted the rule of Nicaragua, expelling her officers and restoring the old organisation. This in turn gave place to the existing local government, established and upheld by Nicaragua.

SAMOA.

As to the attitude of the United States Government in the Samoan question, the Message says:—

Recent occurrences demonstrate that the Government of Samoa, which was devised by the three Powers and forced upon the Samoans against their inveterate hostility, can be maintained only by the continued presence of a foreign military force, and at no small sacrifice of life and treasure.

After relating the events that have occurred in Samoa during the past year, President Cleveland observes:—

The present Government has utterly failed to correct, if indeed, it has not aggravated, the very evils that it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions, and I invite the expression of the judgment of Congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this Government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with other Powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights.

President Cleveland's currency recommendations were favourably received. His remarks about the sugar duties were construed as unfavourable to the Sugar Trust by the Stock Market.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY'S REPORT.

Mr. Carlisle, Secretary of the United States Treasury in his annual report, states that the receipts of the Government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30 last amounted to 372,802,498dol. and the expenditure to 442,605,758dol., leaving a deficit of 69,803,260dol. There was a decrease of 15,952,674dol. in the ordinary expenditure as compared with the fiscal year of 1893. The sum collected from the Customs was 131,818,530dol., and from internal revenue 147,168,449dol. The balance of income for the year, amounting to 93,815,517dol. was derived from the sales of land and other sources. The value of the total dutiable imports amounted to 275,199,988dol., being 146,657,625dol. less than in 1893. The importations free of duty amounted to 379,795,536dol., being a decrease of 64,748,675dol. The receipts from the Customs were 73,536,486dol. less, and from internal revenue 13,836,539dol. less than in 1893. The total tax collected from distilled spirits was 85,359,250dol.; on manufactured tobacco, 28,617,898dol. and on fermented liquors, 31,414,788dol. The exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign amounted during the year to 892,140,572dol., being an increase over the preceding year of 44,495,378dol. The total amount of gold exported during the year was 76,898,061dol., as against 108,680,444dol. during 1893, The amount of gold imported was 72,449,119dol., as against 21,174,381dol., The imports of silver amounted to 13,286,552dol., and the exports to 50,451,265 dol. Estimated upon the basis of the present revenue laws, the receipts of the Government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be 424,427,748dol., and the expenditure 444,427,748dol., resulting in a deficit of 20,000,000dol. During the calendar year of 1893 the production of precious metals in the United States is estimated to have been 1,739,323 fine ounces of gold, having a coinage value of 35,955,000, and 60,000,000 fine ounces of silver, the bullion value being 46,800,000dol. and the coinage value 77,576,000dol. It is estimated that on July 1, 1894, the stock of metallic money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to 1,252,270,958dol., of which 627,923,201dol. was gold and 624,347,757dol. silver.

APPALLING ATROCITIES IN ARMENIA.

THIRTY-TWO VILLAGES DESTROYED.

Twenty refugees from the district of Sassoun, in Armenia, from which sensational reports of wholesale massacres and terrible atrocities have recently been received, arrived in Athens on Sunday (Dec. 2). Those who came from Dalvorig informed Reuter's special correspondent at the Greek capital that several women escaped from that place with them, but died near Erzeroum from the effects of sable wounds inflicted by their oppressors prior to their escape. Large numbers of Armenians, they assert, are fleeing from their homes on account of the reign of terror which has set in; but many of the fugitives have been captured by the Turkish troops and thrown into prison.

The refugees declare that for nearly eighteen months past the province of Sassoun has been surrounded by Turkish troops, no person being allowed to enter or leave the district. About four months ago the Turks learned that the inhabitants of a village named Varte-mir, just outside the frontier of Sassoun, were sending the necessaries of life into the village of Dalvorig, lying within the closely guarded district. For this offence the village was raided by troops, and many of the inhabitants ruthlessly massacred. Similar outrages took place a year ago. One of the refugees, named Khadjik states that his uncle and aunt were killed, the latter having been previously violated. He also declares that an Armenian priest named Kevont was killed for refusing to celebrate Turkish rites in his church at Vartenis. The village contained 325 houses belonging to Armenians; of these only twenty-five were left standing. When these outrages became known at Dalvorig, which is the largest village in Sassoun, the inhabitants attacked the troops on the frontier. The Turks thereupon sent twelve soldiers into Dalvorig to learn what had occurred. The Armenians killed them all. A body of Turkish troops was then sent into the village with cannon, and a general massacre began. Every house was razed to the ground.

Selo Bey, the Bey of Initzoum, and a Kurd belonging to the Kurdish cavalry, sent with the soldiers to the village of Semal, and forcibly took the Armenian priest from his church. They defiled the sacred vessels, and, placing them in the priest's hands, bound him on a donkey, and, at a distance of a few yards, shot both the priest and the donkey dead. In the same village the soldiers entered an Armenian house, and, having outraged a woman and her daughter—the latter a child of fourteen—killed them both. Selo Bey sent eight Armenian girls to his harem at Initzoum.

The village of Kelichuzen was entered by Kurdish and regular troops before dawn, and while the people were still sleeping was set on fire. A man named Arakiel and his wife, who were found asleep, were tortured in the most revolting, manner with red-hot irons and killed. A priest named Margos and twenty other persons residing in his house were burned alive, not one escaping. The chief of the village—Chineg—was bound, and, with his two daughters, scalded to death. Inexpressible horrors were perpetrated in the village of Sebghant by twenty-five soldiers belonging to the regular cavalry. They violated the girls in the village school, and then destroyed the building.

Ibo Bay, a notorious Kurd brigand belonging to the village of Djibran, and a colonel in the regular army went with troops to the Armenian villages of Bahlou, Hatzgent, and Komk, and there committed outrages of the most abominable description. They drove out the men, and collected the women and children at Bahlou to the number of about 200. After ravishing the women they killed them all, shooting them and cutting them down with swords. They then regaled themselves with wine, and feasted upon the spoils they had collected. Kurdish regulars from Kizan and Bahran entered the Armenian villages of Aliandzig and Aghpeg, slaughtered the inhabitants, and reduced the houses to ruins. In all thirty-two villages were destroyed.

The refugees, who are all fine stalwart men, have been provided with temporary lodgings in Athens, in small windowless rooms, where they sleep huddled together in groups of four or five on the ground. They are absolutely destitute, but are receiving assistance in the form of food and clothing from their fellow-countrymen here, though the latter are themselves extremely poor. The refugees spent forty-eight days in getting to the Piræus.

An Armenian, writing from Constantinople, gives further particulars of the outrages committed on his fellow-countrymen by Turkish troops. According to a despatch in the *Daily Chronicle* of Dec. 6, he puts the number of victims at 6,000, and says that pregnant women were ripped open by soldiers, and their unborn babes carried upon spears through the streets. The writer makes a pathetic appeal to British chivalry for help.

PROBABLE AUCTION OF THE POWERS.

The despatch of a Turkish commission to inquire into the recent massacres and outrages reported to have been committed by the Turkish troops upon the Armenians will probably not be considered sufficient, Reuter's Agency understands, to satisfy the various European Governments, who are anxious to see justice done in those regions. Information which is coming to hand tends to show that some more energetic action is necessary to secure the proper enforcement of the article in the Treaty of Berlin dealing with this matter

AN ENGLISH COMMISSIONER TO BE DESPATCHED.

It is now clear (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) that Sir Philip Currie took a very firm position with the Sultan on the Armenian outrages, since Lord Kimberley has been asked by the Porte to select an independent Commissioner to proceed with the Turkish Commissioner to Armenia to inquire into the atrocities. Lord Kimberley has readily acquiesced, and has replied that a commissioner shall be sent. It is just possible that Lord Kimberley may ask one of the other Great Powers to appoint the commissioner.

A falling off of ten million francs for November is indicated in comparison with the French Budget estimate, and of seven millions as compared with the receipts for Nov. 1893. A Bill was distributed yesterday proposing to raise the Customs duty on preserved pineapples of foreign origin from 10f. to 30f. This is proposed in the interest of the French Colony of Martinique.

Exchange has shown a slight tendency to rise within the last few days, and the Secretary of State obtained better prices for his bills on Wednesday.

THE P. AND O. ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifty-fourth annual meeting of the P. and O. Company was held at Leadenhall-street, on Dec. 6. Sir Thomas Sutherland, M.P., (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report said the accounts might, on the whole, be considered satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) Considering the general condition of trade, both at home and abroad during the last three years, considering the constantly growing competition and the universal lowness of rates, considering also the great expense at which a mail service such as theirs had always to be worked, the directors had, in his opinion, done well for the interests of the proprietors. (Applause). Passage money amounted to £933,000. The average receipts from 1892 to 1894 in passage money amounted to £940,000, and the average receipts in the three preceding years amounted to £936,000. (Applause.) Their receipts from Australia had decreased by £70,000. In regard to India, owing to the decline in the exchange value of the rupee, a number of their most esteemed customers had been compelled to travel second class instead of first class, as they formerly did. The reduction affected in their outward or sterling rates of passage money, was, in round numbers, upwards of 20 per cent. They had been most reluctantly compelled to make an addition to their homeward or silver rate of passage money on account of the terrible fall in exchange. While however, the outward passage money to Calcutta and Bombay was £55, the homeward passage money, paid in the enhanced amount of rupees, which they charged at the rate of exchange at which it was turned into sterling in their accounts, was only £40, instead of £55. If a passenger took a return ticket from here to India, and paid for it in sterling, the tariff rate was £85; but if he took that ticket in rupees in India at the enhanced number of rupees, the actual sterling out-turn was only £60:—

The second class rates, both single and return, showed (the chairman continued) a proportionate discrepancy, as far as the revenue of the company was concerned, between silver and gold. When the very expensive character of the service and the fact that for several months during the summer their ships left India and this country with an utterly insignificant number of passengers were taken into account, no one could say that the attitude of the company with regard to passenger rates was unreasonable or extravagant in any degree. (Hear, hear). They were also another £25,000 short in their current account, owing to the fact that they did not credit this year on account of either transport work or on account of the employment of armed cruisers. They had two vessels engaged for six months in the Indian trooping service, but their engagement only commenced on Sept, 1 last; therefore the payment for their services must necessarily appear in next year's accounts. Similarly, they also had a contract with the Admiralty in regard to the employment of a certain number of their ships as armed cruisers. But here it so happened that the Admiralty had adopted a different system from that previously in vogue, for, while formerly they paid the subvention once a quarter, now they kept one year's subvention completely in hand, in order to prevent the risk of ships so subventioned being transferred to another flag, as had happened in regard to other cruisers. On the other hand their freight receipts, which amounted to £1,253,764; showed an increase of £85,000 over the revenue of last year so that deducting the £250,000 referred to, they still had £35,000 to the good. Unfortunately however, this freight had been earned by a higher comparative expenditure. The year 1893 was upon the whole the dullest year in respect to foreign trade that this country had seen since 1887, both in point of value and, he believed, bulk. In the first eight or nine months of 1894 he was glad to say there had been certain indications of improvement. Remarkable as was the falling off in the export of wheat from India it had been made up by a larger export of seeds and other merchandise. The exports to Australia had diminished during the last two or three years to a somewhat lamentable extent. On the other hand the value of the exports from the Australian Colonies had increased during 1894. Unfortunately, this increase of export was attended by a wretchedly low price of wool, the great staple of Australian trade. The company had a great interest in the refrigerated trade of Australia, but he was sorry to say that department of their business had been by no means in the last year or two, an unalloyed success. Recently, the price of Australian mutton fell to such a deplorable point that it had been frequently impossible for them to obtain the amount of cargo that they required. Working refrigerated ships without refrigerated cargo was one of the most unsatisfactory experiences a shipowner could have. (Applause.) Upon the whole, their China trade had been a more equal and steady trade during the last year than any of the others in which they were engaged; but there had been no increase in the China trade with Great Baitain. On the contrary, he believed there was an absolute falling off, but there had been a considerable enlargement in the trade between China and the Continental Ports. As regarded the outer trade, whether to India or to China they were subject to an almost disastrous competition on the part of the German lines—a suicidal contest which this company had done their best to avoid and put an end to. (Applause.) Up to the present the Corean War had produced no effect on their business at all—(hear, hear)—and that was strictly in accordance with their experience of previous China wars. It was utterly impossible to forecast the consequences of the most deplorable struggle now going on. The General impression appeared to be that the effect of it would be to open up China eventually to a great expansion of trade. He thought they must put forward theories of that kind with considerable reservation, and possess their souls in patience; for China might be more disturbed, more disorganised, more suspicious, and more opposed to foreign influence than ever she was before. They might possibly even see a falling off instead of an increase of trade, in the immediate future as the result of this most melancholy contest. It was impossible to shut their eyes to that fact, and it was one which might have a most important influence and bearing on the position of that company some years hence. It was impossible to shut their eyes to the fact that great changes were operating and were likely to operate in countries with which they had their principal intercourse in consequence of the great cheapness of silver relative to the value of gold. There could not be the slightest doubt that the low value of silver if it continued, must tend to check the exports from Europe to those countries and must stimulate industrial and manufacturing activity in the far East. It was impossible for anyone to conceive to what this might eventually tend, and there might possibly be in that room some gentlemen who would live to see Peninsular and Oriental steamers yet built on the Yang-tse-Kiang instead of on the banks of the Clyde, the Tees, or the Tyne. The company had lately raised half a million sterling in 3½ per cent. debenture stock, and the whole of it was applied for about five times over within twenty-four hours of the issue being made known. (Applause.) It was issued not because they wanted it at present, but because they thought the state of the money market afforded a suitable opportunity to provide against those changes and developments which, in all probability, they might have to encounter in connection with the new mail contract. (Applause.) They were, no doubt, aware of the plague that existed in Hongkong last year but they might not be aware, as he was, that the plague was neither more nor less than the Black Death, which appeared in Europe in the Middle Ages. In the small Colony of Hongkong the deaths for a considerable time numbered 100 a day, and no fewer than 80,000 Chinese left the Colony within a short space of time. He was glad to say, however, that the company's work went on as if nothing had happened. Not one of their staff left, every man standing at his post; and although he hoped and believed that this was true with respect to the whole European community in Hongkong it was a fact which deserved no less to be recorded to their credit. (Cheers.) In conclusion he remarked that they had plenty of hard work before them, but no cause for anxiety or discouragement. He believed that their business was, at the present moment, on a perfectly sound footing, and he thought he should be interpreting their feelings correctly if he expressed a hope that when they met again next year they might do so with no worse statement to present than had been submitted on the present occasion.

The Earl of Leven seconded the resolution, which was adopted.—A resolution was also carried declaring a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock and 6½ per cent. on the deferred stock.

It is frequently asserted that "Tommy Atkins" has no sense of gratitude (says a correspondent of the *Realm*.) Last year there was much sickness among the troops at Lucknow, where the sufferers were assiduously tended by two hospital nurses. Their heavy work knocked the young ladies up; and they were obliged to seek rest at the hills from which they returned some months later, arriving unexpectedly at Lucknow on a Saturday night. On the subsequent morning they reached the garrison church after the service had begun, and at a time when only the chaplain's voice was audible in the building. With clatter of sabre and jingle of spur, every soldier sprang suddenly to his feet and stood respectfully at "Attention" as the meek little grey figures crept modestly to their seats. The spontaneous nature of the homage touched more than one old campaigner who witnessed the incident.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT: FRANCE AS "HARPY."

NEW ANGLOPHOBE CAMPAIGN IN CAIRO.

The French journal *Bosphore Egyptien* ceased publication, without warning, on Dec. 1. From 1883 until two months ago it had persistently and violently attacked English influence and English administration in Egypt. Of late, its violent attacks had given place to a series of moderate articles showing that the welfare and independence of Egypt could only be obtained by cordial co-operation between England and France. But its new rival, the *Journal Egyptien*, continued publishing most violent attacks on the English and Egyptian administration of the country. The *Times* Cairo correspondent writes:—

The *Bosphore* stated plainly in a farewell leader its reason for withdrawal in the following extract:—"Maintenant nous recevons l'assurance que la politique francaise serait inspiree par des appreciations qui ne sont pas les notres." In other words, the accredited Agent of the French Government has informed the editor that his moderate policy is dis

THE DOWNFALL OF DRURY-LANE.

The lover of shady ways in London ("shy neighbourhoods," as Dickens called them) has a sad shock awaiting him when next he goes to Drury-lane, supposing he has not been there for some months. If he does not go soon, there will be nothing much left worth his looking at, for already there is a sorry yawning gap on the west side, where its mystery was thickest, and a long stretch of the old Lane's most characteristic houses has disappeared, with nothing now to mark their place but the too familiar and depressing prospect of broken bricks and dead cats, enclosed by a grimy hoarding. It is as if Drury-lane had lost its eye-tooth and the London-lover will not be able to contemplate the space that once it filled without a sharp twinge of true sympathy.

A demolished house anywhere is a piteous sight. It is a tremendous thing, if the man with the pick would but think of it, to tumble in the dust the scene and centre of so much moving life. Let a house be never so old, frail, or leaky, it has about it while it stands the inalienable quality of having been a home. There, most indubitably, have dwelled men and women who loved, struggled, succeeded, or failed. When his tool goes crashing through the chimney corner, does he reflect the baby's cradle stood there? Or, as he wrenches away an already shaky panel, does it occur to him he is breaking up the boy's treasure-house, discovered by, and known only, to him, where he hid his tops and marbles?

But more especially, when he laid hands on the brick and timber of Drury-lane, there was surely that about the doing of it should have given the day-labourer pause, had he possessed but the rudiments of reflection. For he is wiping out of existence the familiar landmarks of countless thousands of his fellow-mortals, and many a far-roamer from London will be coming home to start with sorrowful surprise at the disappearance of things he thought as stable as time itself, but now utterly abolished, with deadlier efficacy than an earthquake could accomplish. Had the workman done his fatal work in the night-time, he could not have failed to hear the shriek of the agonised ghosts as, driven from their ancient haunts, they flitted into space, mere impersonal shadows, their final virtue gone, seeking vainly what for them is impossible—a new home.

Half-way up on the west side of the Lane is an old churchyard, paved with asphalte, that looks like the lake in "Paradise Lost" solidified. If some-one with the necessary courage and command of spells were to go there at dark midnight and raise the dead and make them talk, what a feast of story and romance would be his, provided these antique spectres did not moralise. This is the consideration that has effectually prevented many an otherwise bald and curious man from evoking spirits—the fear of the moral. To have the marrow frozen and the soul harrowed up is a pleasing and healthy sensation when properly undergone, but the moralities of the Drury-lane dead would daunt the most hardened heart. What a motley history, what perplexity of deed and thought they could recount. For, as is well known, Drury-lane has seen better days. But it would seem as if it cast an evil spell on all connected with it. There Essex formed and fomented his unfortunate schemes for power. Argyll also, Archibald, the romantic and ill-fated, lived in it. But passing by these and other historical associations which do not generically spring from the Lane, its hey-day as a place of note was in the time of Charles II, when part of it appears to have been fashionable, or fashionably shady. The shady element spilled over into Long Acre, for Pepys, the garrulous, in his diary, records his vexation at his wife having to visit her relatives in the neighbourhood, owing to the prevalence there of questionable houses. One curious person seems to have counted them and makes the number precisely one hundred and seven. It seems sufficient. "A new Sodom" is the name it got earlier from a Churchman, and he tells us that as much trouble and money had been expended by the Parity Societies of the day in attempts to reclaim it, as would have fitted out a force sufficient to have conquered the Spanish West Indies. It would almost appear as if he considered the latter a more desirable object of accomplishment. In Steele's time the Lane had become narrow and close and filthy. Gay in his "Trivia," warns us of its dirt, and Hogarth made it the scene of the "Harlot's Progress."

The exact period when William Sikes and his kind fixed upon it as a suitable place of abode cannot be determined with accuracy. One writer records that there never used to be fewer than seven fights in the roadway on a Sunday morning. He appears to tell this with feeling, as if he had fallen upon degenerate times when the number had dwindled down to three or four.

But that is ancient history. The sad fact remains that at present the air of heaven is doing what it is has not been able to accomplish for three centuries—blowing freely through large gaps in the hitherto unpierceable denseness of the old Drury-lane. When one recalls the smells that were wont to prevail, one can almost pardon the exultation of the wind. As recently as a dozen years the foot passenger of a morning saw the dirt and refuse of the Lane strewn about with the fine picturesqueness begotten of having been thrown out of window. Then the cabbage-leaf and the old newspaper sweltered happily for weeks together, and an old boot would toss about for a twelvemonth, till the hobnails fell out and some hungry dog at last could eat it. Now, the rubbish is swept and gathered into little heaps of no artistic pretensions whatever, waiting gloomily to be removed. It is some years now since we remarked an individual in a uniform, with an inscription on his cap, looking about him with a purposeful air in the middle of the roadway. After him came the parish broomsmen. It was the first step in the final downfall of old Drury-lane. The legend on his cap was not "Iconoclast," but "Sanitary Inspector."

Yes, there is an evident barefaced attempt on foot to make Drury-lane respectable. Where is William Sikes to go to? While yet the dead dog lay unburied at the entrance to his alley, and Mrs. Sikes coat-off bonnet adorned his door-step, Bill knew he was at home. But with new red-brick buildings of varied and startling architecture staring him in the face, how is he to know he is not in Mayfair. You say he can go elsewhere, and confer renown on a fresh neighbourhood. But many and varied years go to the growth of such a place as Drury-lane; you can no more make a new one in a day than you can suddenly call into existence a forest of old trees. You may however, cut down in one short day the stately growth and accretion of three centuries, and the axe seems laid at the root of old Drury-lane. Gone is the old rag-shop in whose murky depths grim old hags sorted out the woolen from the cotton, and the linen from either. Gone the toy-paper-tobacco shop where they sold such delightful long clays. Utterly razed and vanished. We groaned inwardly at Clare Market, but Drury-lane makes us fairly weep. And again, where is Sikes to go to? When he had picked a pocket under the portico round the corner it was but a few steps, and he was safe home. Now he gazes on nothingness; Drury-lane, the classic centre of his tribe—"delenda est." The places are becoming few where Bill may rest without irritation. Of old he had a "pal" in the Seven Dials who would house him in an emergency; but the glory also of the Dials is gone, faded for ever; its decline dating from that fateful morning when the first omnibus was driven through it, and William woke startled from uneasy slumber at what he thought the rumble of the prison van.

On the whole, are we doing right by Sikes? He has taken to disowning his very temples, much to the confusion of the police. When he is caught now he gives his address as Hornsey or Camberwell. Formerly, when fairly in for it, he proudly owned out of the Old Bailey dock to Drury-lane. No such degradation will he admit now. What! A place which the machine-brush sweeps, and the dust-cart visits? Never. He is a houseless roamer now, and when asked his place of residence, Brixton or Keutish Town comes sullenly from his lips, while smothered deep in his heart is the old emotion of Drury-lane.—*Globe.*

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, DEC. 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C J K Watson, B	Lieut W C Austin
Mr R E Hamblin, B	Lieut G T Scott
Mr E Graves, B	Surg-Lt-Col A N Rogers-
Col A McN Bruce	Harrison
Capt C V Schneider	Surg-Capt J R Roberts
Capt R F R Formby	Condr T Tiller
Capt F A Hoghton	Sub-Condr F Whittington
Lieut the Hon H D Napier	Sub-Condr J Pendleton
Lieut F de B Young	Sub-Condr C E Donaldson
Lieut A K Ditmas	Sub-Condr J Park
Lieut O M J da Costa	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr T A H Way, B C S, 2 mos	Lieut C C Fennor, 2 mos
Mr A McMillan, B, 3 mos	Lieut R W C Keays, 2 mos
Mr W R Hewitt, B, 6 mos	Lieut C F Harold, 3 mos
Mr J Manson, B, 1 week	Lieut K V Bacon, 3 mos
Mr H G Young, B, 6 mos	Surg-Capt G B French
Major G C Dobbs, 3 days	Condr E Newby

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr S S Thorburn, B C S	Capt W W Battiscombe
Mr W Forsyth, B	Lieut G H Hoisington, V C
Mr D O'Dowda, B	Lieut W G Walker
Major J Kellie	Lieut A C Chichester
Major G D Abbs	Lieut W A Fraser
Capt S H G Hobbs	Surg-Capt G B French
Capt A C Gough	Surg-Lieut P St C More
Capt H C B Daunt	

COL. MITCHELL AND THE WAR OFFICE.

COL. MITCHELL made another unsuccessful application in the appeal Court on Dec. 3. The gallant officer was dressed in full regimentals, and, addressing the court, said he came there on a matter which he had not yet had the honour of speaking about. When he was there the other day their lordships were pleased, though it was not his business to make any reflection, to take some exception to Her Majesty's uniform, which it had been his proud honour to wear for forty years:—

The Master of the Rolls: you are quite mistaken.—Col. Mitchell: I am delighted to hear your lordship's opinion, but your lordship's words were very different. You said, "Why do you come here dressed in that fashion?" and it has been commented on a good deal by the Press, but I am quite willing to accept what you now say.—The Master of the Rolls: It depends a good deal upon the tone in which the words are said. You have given a tone to it which perhaps I did not give. It is a beautiful uniform, but it is a big sword. (Laughter).—Col. Mitchell: It has been well said that a peer's explanation of his own words is to be accepted, and I am happy to accept it.—The master of the Rolls: I have but to say how much I respect you and your position, but not your law.—Col. Mitchell then proceeded to apply for certain papers at the War Office, which he had been legally advised were his documents. In the course of his remarks the Colonel referred to the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith who had gone to another tribunal—"to the tribunal to which you and I are hastening."—The master of the Rolls: To which you and I must eventually go. You needn't put it hastily. (Laughter.)—Col. Mitchell: That depends. I am afraid your lordships are hastening me there very much. (Laughter.).—The Master of the Rolls: We hope you won't be there for a great number of years yet.—Their lordships then intimated that they could not help the applicant.—The Colonel made a second application to the court to hear his affidavit, as he wanted to go to the magistrate to be in a position to say that he had done everything before the Court of Appeal.—The Master of the Rolls said they had no more time to give the applicant, who could go to the magistrate and say that in his opinion the Court of Appeal was absolutely wrong. (Laughter).—Col. Mitchell then asked if they would have any objection to his going to the Court of Chancery.—The Master of the Rolls: I have no objection. Anywhere else but in this court I should not have any objection to see and hear you.

The applicant then withdrew.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION—A FORECAST.

THE Opium Commission met again yesterday (Dec. 6). Its report, or rather reports—for it is no secret that there will be more than one—cannot be expected till some time in the New Year. The *Westminster Gazette* of Dec. 3 said:—

The Majority report is not likely to make many proposals for a change in the existing system of opium manufacture and sale. It will probably suggest more effective measures for putting down opium-smoking, a form of the habit which the evidence taken in India almost unanimously condemned. It may also probably recommend that the system of paying cultivators for opium in the Behar district should be assimilated to that in the Benares district, with a view of guarding against oppression on the part of subordinate officials. It will doubtless report in favour of maintaining the prohibition of the sale of opium to Burmans which has been in force since the beginning of this year. It will probably state that China should be left perfectly free to exclude Indian opium if, and only if, the Chinese Government should make an official demand for such exclusion.

The two Indian members of the Commission may be expected to concur generally in the views of the majority. The Maharajah of Darbhanga, whose great estates are situated in the midst of the Bengal poppy districts, though but a small proportion of his own land grows poppy, will probably urge that the Indian Government should pay the cultivators more liberally than at present. And Mr. Haridas Veharidas will doubtless insist on the much greater importance to the Indian people of prohibiting alcoholic stimulants than opium.

The report of the two Anti-Opium representatives Mr. H. J. Wilson and Mr. Arthur Pease, will express a decided opinion as to the intrinsic immorality of the opium traffic with China, and will probably urge that the British Government should at least officially inform the Chinese that the people of this country no longer wish to hold them to the treaty obligations under which they are now placed with regard to the import of opium. It will probably express the conviction that undue pressure is put upon the cultivators to induce them to grow the poppy.

As regards the retail sale of opium in India, the minority may be expected to urge that the present system be so amended as to do away with all direct pecuniary interest in the maintenance or extension of sales on the part of the vendors, and to curtail the facility with which the drug can at present be procured for criminal and immoral purposes, and for the drugging of infants.

THE NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

MR. WILLIAM ALLAN, M.P., addressing his constituents at Gateshead, on Dec. 3, said he was no alarmist, but Great Britain was the most helpless nation on the face of the earth, because she was the only nation dependent upon other countries for a food supply. The lesson to be derived from this was that we of all nations must command the sea. We were building the finest ships in the world, but the black spot was that we had no docks to put them in. Round all the other coasts of England and Ireland there were no docks, although there were splendid places on the Irish coast where docks could be built. In the event of a naval battle in the Mediterranean there was not a single dock at Gibraltar for them to go to and they would have to work their way to Malta, where there were two or three badly-equipped docks, or else steam several days to Devonport, without much chance of reaching either place. We had no docks at the Cape or in the East Indies. If the French rules Madagascar, he ventured to say that within two or three years they would have there an arsenal and docks which would check the growth of the British Empire in the south of Africa. How were the ships upon which we spent millions manned in the engine-room? On the Revenge, built at Jarrow, there were eighty-six engines, and these had to be looked after by seventeen mechanics, and the same proportion of engineers was maintained throughout the Navy. There were no reserves of engineers, no reserves of engine-room artificers, and no reserve of stokers. Engineers and engine-room artificers could not be induced to join the Navy. The Navy was in this condition because the Board of Admiralty was antiquated. He accused both Liberal and Conservative Governments of neglecting their duty in this matter.

SIR DIGBY WYATT'S highly elaborate staircase at the India Office has lately been undergoing the periodical cleaning. A new and ingenious mechanical contrivance has been employed, instead of the old-fashioned scaffolding, for getting at the ornamental lantern roof overhanging the well of the staircase. It is (says a *Daily News* writer) a portable fabric formed of iron tubes which fit into each other like the portions of an iron bedstead. The structure as it stood in the staircase well of the India Office was a conical erection sixty feet high, ten feet square at the base, and four feet square at the top, with a platform extending perhaps a couple of feet all round! It was set up by four men in about six hours and a-half, and was cleared away in much less time. The whole thing weighed only about five-and-twenty hundredweight, and, as the base of it may be fitted with castor wheels, it can, if required, be moved about with the greatest ease. The patentee claims that a scaffold of this kind may be set up at about one-fourth of the cost of the old-fashioned sort, and, as it may be built of any height up to a hundred feet, it seems admirably adapted for the cleaning or repairing of lofty roofs and ceilings, which, as the inventor says, are often allowed to fall into a dilapidated condition from the difficulty and expense of getting at them.

IN the "Reminiscences" of Mr. Rudolph Lehmann, the eminent artist, published this week by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., Landseer tells a story of himself:—"The other evening," he told us (writes Mr. Lehmann), "I was in the company of some ladies at a conversazione at the South Kensington Museum. In making the round of the pictures we came to my 'Shepherd's Last Mourner' (his most touchingly pathetic picture), and, leaning over the rail in front of it to explain some of its details, I must have come very near it with my finger. Suddenly the stentorian voice of a policeman called out from the other end of the room, 'Don't you touch that picture.' 'I turned round and said meekly, 'I am afraid I have touched it before.' 'More shame to you,' was his angry retort. 'You might know better at your age!'"

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 21.

Browne, Lt, Bengal, C I, Horse, on leave, from Agar.
Pearson, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fusirs, on leave, from Quetta.

DECEMBER 22.

Renny, Major, Bengal, D A A G, on leave, from Raniket.
Nelos, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, from Poona.
Hicks, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fusirs, on duty, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 21.

Forbes, 2nd Lt, Ms, I S C, to join, to Bangalore.
Nicolson, Genl, Bo, to Deesa.

DECEMBER 22.

Creagh, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd, Baluchi-, to Hyderabad Sind.
Burrows, Major, Bo, R A, off leave, to Kirkee.
Muscroft, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Mid Regt, off, leave, to Kirkee.
Adey, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Karachi.
Foster, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Mid Regt, off leave, to Satara.
Crealoch, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Derbyshire, on leave to England.
Stevens, Capt, Bo, R A, to Rajoin, to Kirkee.
Dibble, Lt, Bo, 11th Hussars, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Davidson, Capt, Bo, Instr Gymnasia, on duty, to Poona.
Renny, Major, Bengal, D A A G, on leave, to England.
Bell, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to England.
Bullhouse, Lt, Bo, R H A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Evans, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Manser, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, to England.
Buchanan, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, A M S, on leave, to Khandala.
Barney, Capt, Bengal, Gordon High, on duty, to Rawal Pindi.
Johnson, 2nd Lt, Bo, York, Li, on leave, to Lucknow.
Logan, 2nd Lt, Ms, I S C, to join to Secunderabad.
Woolridge, Lieut, 24th Bo I, on leave to Allahabad.
Pearson, Lt, Bo, Lanc Fusirs, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th December, 1894.

1. Both Head-Quarters will be closed from 4 p.m., to-day till 11 a.m., on Thursday next the 27th instant.
Arrangements will be made for the range at Coorla to be kept open an any day this week except Christmas Day provided not less than 5 members send in a requisition to that effect before 4 p.m. this day.
2. There will be *no* class firing or drills during the week except on Saturday the 29th instant, when there will be class firing from 3-30 p.m., till dusk.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th December, 1894.

1. The following promotions will take effect in "C" Company from this date.
Lce.-Corporal A. G. Manuel to be Lanc. Sergeant vice Lce. Sergt. J. M. Talbot resigned.
Vol. F. S. Pearcey to be Lance. Sergeant to complete establishment.
Lce.-Corporal W. Wamsley to be Corporal vice Corporal E. Hopkins resigned.
Vol. G. H. Boyley to be Corporal to complete establishment.
Vol. A. Boylette to be Lance.-Corporal vice Lce.-Corporal Manuel promoted.
Vol. R. W. Laxton to be Lce-Corporal vice Lce-Corporal W Wamsley promoted.
2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Corporal, W. H. Willard, "B" Company, from the 23rd to the 30th December, 1894.
3. The Commanding officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Lieut. R. G. Snell from the 21st Lcer, 1894 to 10th January 1895, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Messrs. C. F. Webster and E. V. D. Parr having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "A" and "B" Troops respectively.
2. The following promotions are sanctioned:—
Lance-Corporals M. Ostermayer and G. H. McCausland to be Corporals.
Troopers A. M. Tod, A. F. Ferguson, R. Wehrle, R. H. Playfair and C. F. Dela Fosse to be Lance-Corporals.
3. It is notified for general information that the application to adopt a Full Dress uniform for the Corps has been sanctioned.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Monday, December 24.
Christmas Eve.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Carols.—Hymns 59 and 62.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Simper in F.
Carols 1—O Babe in Mangerlying—Barnby.
2—On Christmas Morn—A. C. Mackenzie.
Christmas Day, December 25.
6-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Cruickshank in E flat.
—Hymns 23, 322 and 60.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Carols.—Hymns 56 and 60.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Clarke Whitfeld in E "Nazareth," C. Gounod.

ALL SAINT'S CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10-30 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

Monday, Christmas Eve.
8 p.m.—Choral Evensong, with Carols and Sermon by Rev. Fr. Kershaw.
Tuesday, Christmas Day.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m. Do. Choral.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong with Carols Sermon by Rev. Fr. Biscoe. Alms for the poor, and European and Eurasian Fund.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

Christmas Day.
7-30.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 60 and 559.
11.—Matins and Sermon.—Hymns 61, 60 and 316 and 483.
12—Holy Communion.
4-15—Evensong.
F. of S. Stephen, December 26.
7—Matins.
7-30—Holy Communion.
4-15—Evensong.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church Colaba).

Christmas Day.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 59, 323 and 60.
11 a.m.—Matins (Parade Service) and Sermon.—Hymns 61, 62 and 60.
3 p.m.—Evensong.—Hymn 62.
Wednesday 26th St. Stephen D and M, Thursday 27th St. John Eve; and Ap., and Friday 28th Holy Innocents—Holy Communion at 7.30 a.m.

THE WEATHER

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 22ND OF DECEMBER, 1894.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts throughout the reporting area. The distribution is irregular and the barie gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is 4° to 5° above the normal at Balgum, Mangalore, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Coimbatore, while the minimum is from 2° to 11° in excess in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° Mangalore, and the lowest 45° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Delhi, Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa and Negapatam. About half-an-inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam. Conditions are favourable for rain at or in the neighbourhood of Negapatam. The weather to the westwards of Sind in the gulf appears to be unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 22.

To-day's pressure has risen slightly to briskly in North-East India and Burma, and the depression in Bengal yesterday has filled up after giving light to moderate shower in northern Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma. Kendat and Lashio have received one inch of rain. Darjeeling and Gnalong report light falls of snow. Pressure has fallen briskly in Baluchistan and slightly in Punjab. Skies are heavily clouded. Baluchistan and North-West India and another depression is probably approaching in Sind from the west. The weather is again becoming unsettled in North-West India and showers may be received during the day in Baluchistan and the North-Western frontier districts.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st December, 1894.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·970
Temperature of the Air	77·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·3
Dew Point	64·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·753
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·2
General Directions of wind	NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	153

*From midnight to midnight.

A *Times* telegram from Odessa, Dec. 3, says:—"Besides the Kostroma, which has left here with 2000 men and a number of heavy guns, another cruiser is leaving shortly for Vladivostok, although it will not be the Orel, as had been supposed. The Orel and Saratoff are both to be employed in transporting troops from Odessa and Sebastopol to Batoum in order to increase the number of men now stationed along the Russo-Turkish frontier. The Orel will transport 13,545 men, while the Saratoff will make three journeys between Odessa and Batoum, conveying in all 6019 men. The Russian army in the Caucasus will therefore be increased by 19,564. It is believed in military circles here that the present unsettled state of Turkish Armenia is the cause of this unexpected increase of the Russian army in that part.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line s s Australia, 2,321 tons, Captain H Talt, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo,

THE s s Caspian, 2,368 tons, Captain H B Beard, cleared on Saturday last for Marseilles, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairung, 2,861 tons, Capt J Bullock, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Fortuna, 1,020 tons, Captain R Christophersen, sailed on Saturday last for Karachi in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Purulia, 993 tons, Captain W H Watkeys, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, Rev H N Midwinter, Mr G W Gilchrist, as cabin and 50 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line, s s Clan Murray, 1,376 tons, Captain W Elliott, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Glasgow, (17th November) with a general cargo. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J S Elmore, Mr H Salomon, Mr J Pollard, Mr J Lightpost, Mr W Murray, Mr W Bell, Mrs W S Wallis, Mr Rahimtoola, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant, from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Hicks, Hon'ble Mr W H Crowe, Mr H Davies, Mr Cohen, Miss White, Col A Gardiner, 7 natives, and 132 deck.

THE German East Africa Co's s s Safari, 891 tons, Captain A Gaube, sailed on the 22nd instant, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Rhodes Morgan, Mr and Mrs Rahimtoola Allarakhia, Mrs Said Mehedi, Bai Khatija, Bai Hamooboo, Mrs Asi Mayet, Mr A K Cumroodin, Mr J Anundjee, Mr S Canjee, Bai Lukhmibai, Mr Rajbhoy, Mr R Valljee, Mr M Mrohiden, Mr Mahomed Esmail and 255 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steamer Ravenna, 1,915 tons, Commander F Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Shanghai, (1st December), with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr and Mrs R Little and Rev and Mrs Neale. From Yokohama—Mr and Mrs Hughes. From Sydney—Mr C R Parsons. From Melbourne—Miss Vooght. From Colombo—Capt Justice, Mrs Justice and child, Mr Meade, Miss Kinbury, Mrs Harrison, Miss Kinosly, Mr J Slater, Mr O H Knowles Indian Rajah, Mrs and Master Davison, Mr A Alms, Mr F L Daniell, Mr R Daniell, Mr A J Daniell, Miss Clarke, Mr Rutrsan, Mr D Nusserwanjee, Miss Couley, Mrs Gennis, Mrs Vew and son, Mrs Casser and 3 children Mr O Dardoobhoy, Mr Abdool Assur and 2 children, Mr Dinshaw Shroff, Mr J McGovan, Mr A J Cooper, Miss Evens and four deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Clan Murray (s)	Elliott	Glasgow, Nov 17.
	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, Dec 20.
	Oriental (s)	Moule	London, Nov 30.
	Chindwara (s)	Robinson	Calcutta, Nov 25.
23	Angers (s)	Bannister	Yokohama, Nov 10.
	Ravenna (s)	Cole	Shanghai, Dec 1.
	H. M. S. Cossack	Fisher	Colombo, Dec. 19
	Henry Bolckaw (s)	Jourdaine	Buareb, Dec 1.
	R. Rubattino (s)	Serrati	Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Dilwara (Transport)	Mann	Southampton.
	Kapurthala (s)	Robertson	Karachi.
	Ellora (s)	Wood	Rangoon, &c.
	Nawab (s)	Sandilands	Calcutta.
	Ceylon (s)	Baker	China, &c.
	Safari (s)	Gaube	Zanzibar.
	Kola (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Purulia (s)	Watkeys	Zanzibar, &c,
	Clyde (s)	Weighell	Aden.
	Fortuna (s)	Christopher'n	Karachi.
	Nairung (s)	Bullock	Calcutta.
23	Australia (s)	Tait	Karachi.

The steamer Caspian, Captain Beard, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last for Marseilles.

The steamer Dumra, entered for loading on Saturday last for Karachi, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Rydal Hall (s), 2139, Mitchell
Horsa (s), 1991, Veale
Drachenfels (s), 1835, Kennewey
Caspian (s), 2318, Beard
Faronia (s), 1930
Kurrachee (s), 2317, Inch
Singapura (s), 2432, Canepa
Imperator (s), 2441, Bechtinger
Kaiser-i-Hind (s), 2386, Seymour
Rosetta (s), 2039, Brown
Rohilla (s), 2175, Henning
Brindisi (s), 2179, Wright
Prince Edward (sp), 2180, Cornelissen
Tropea (s), 2603, Barber
Australia (s), 2321, Tait
Clitus (s), 1585, Firth
Fortuna (s), 1921, Christophers
Abd-el-Kadir (s), 1380, Ellich
Safari (s), 992, Gaube
Puritan 2283, Dunning

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Mayo, Simpson
R I M S Canning, Holland
H M S Assaye, Cavo
H M S Lapwing, Story
H M S Plassy, Taylor
H M Hulk Tenasserim, Goodridge
H M S Brisk, Streeton
H M S Bonaventure, Gifford
C Colombo (Italian Man-of-war), Gavotti
Dilwara (Hired Transport) Mann

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 18 Rheinfels s ..... Wilkens ..... Hamburg, Oct 17.
Purnea s ..... England ..... Calcutta, Oct 28.
Falls of Garry sp .. Lawrence ..... New York, Aug 17.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 18.—Steamers Clan Bancoora, Ailsa Craig and Lismore; and ship County of Roxburgh.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—6 bales woollen cuttings, The Indian and Foreign Agency Co; 7,200 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 45 bales wool, K Mohanlee.

FOR LONDON.

Clyde s—23 cwts ivory, N Narsidas; 73 cwts ivory, A Ahmed; 3 cwts ivory, M Goolamamed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Caspian s—1,999 cwts groundnuts, 2,499 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—320 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Horsa s—3,200 cwts gingelly seed, and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—230 bales twist, P F Talati; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 46 cwts sharkfins, 4 cwts fishmaws, and 4 cwts ivory, G A Hassum; 85 cwts sharkfins and 22½ cwts fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Vadala s—110 bales cotton, T G Young and Co.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mon 24—Indian Medical Congress Exhibition—Government Offices closes in Bombay for Christmas holidays—Exchange Banks closed.
Tues 25—CHRISTMAS DAY—Dinners to the Poor in the Strangers Home and Government Workhouse—Exchange Banks closed.
Wed 26—Cricket Match, Esplanade, Madras vs Bombay—Exchange Banks closed.
Thurs 27—Meet, Bombay Foxhounds, Rifle Butts—Cricket Match, Esplanade, Madras vs Bombay—G I P Railway Volunteers' Camp-of-Exercise commences at Lanowli—Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting.
Fri 28—Cricket Match, Esplanade, Madras vs Bombay.
Sat 29—Troopship Britannia expected to arrive in Bombay—Cricket Match, Esplanade, Madras vs Parsees.
Mon 31—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Dance—Cricket Match, Esplanade, Madras vs Parsees—Exchange Banks closed—Ball at Taylor's Familly Hotel

JANUARY, 1895.

Tues 1—NEW YEAR'S DAY—New Year's Parade—Exchange Banks closed.
Wed 2—Municipal Standing Committee meeting—Troopship Canning leaves Bombay for Kurrachee—Troopship Malabar expected to arrive in Bombay with the 1st Scottish Rifles and two Batteries of Artillery on board—Exchange Banks closed.
Thur 3—Government offices re-open after Christmas Holidays—G I P Railway Volunteers' Camp-of-Exercise at Lanowli concludes—Bombay Municipal Corporation monthly meeting.
Fri 4—Annual Textile Fancy Dress Ball, Town Hall.
Sat 5—Departure of troopship Britannia with the 1st Leinster Regiment, &c.
Mon 7—Bombay University, School Final Examination Results—Marine Battalion "At Home," 4-30 p.m.
Wed 9—Troopship Canning expected to arrive from Karachi—Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting—Quarterly Meeting of the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations.
Fri 11—G B and G I R Volunteers, C Company, Rifle Club Ball, Town Hall.
Sat 12—Troopship Malabar leaves Bombay with two Artillery Batteries on Board.
Sun 13—"Makar Sakranti," gazetted Hindoo holiday.
Mon 14—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Meeting—Weekly Nominations of Members of the Municipal Corporation—New East India Press Company meeting—Adjourned Meeting, University Senate.
Wed 16—Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting.
Fri 11—Bombay Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Tues 22—Thespian Club Theatricals, Novelty Theatre.
Wed 23—Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting.
Thurs 24—Thespian Club Theatricals, Novelty Theatre.
Fri 25—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Dance, Town Hall.—Chamber of Commerce, Election of Members to the Municipal Corporation.
Sat 26—Troopship Clive arrives in Bombay.
Mon 28—Royal Bombay Yach Club Dance.
Tues 29—Justices Election of Members to Municipal Corporation.
Wed 30—Bombay Municipal Standing Committee meeting—Troopship Victoria arrives in Bombay with 1st Royal West Surrey Regiment and other troops on board.
Thur 31—Troopship Clive leaves Bombay.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

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WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
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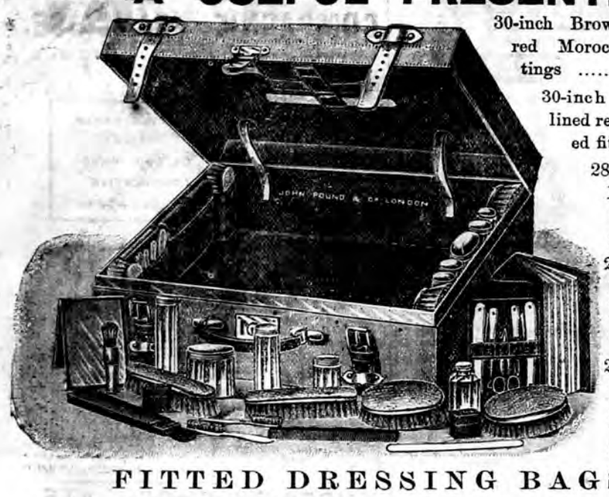

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16-inch Black Morocco, with outside pocket, richly chased Silver and Ivory fittings... ... ... Rs. 340

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FITTED GLADSTONE BAGS.

22-inch	Black Ox-hide, Plated fittings	... ...	... Rs.	76 8
20 „	„ Morocco „ „	... ...	... „	100 0
20 „	Brown Ox-hide „ „	... ...	... „	112 8
22 „	„ „ „ „	... ...	... „	130 0
22 „	„ „ Expanding Suit Case, Plated fittings		... ,	100 0

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REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

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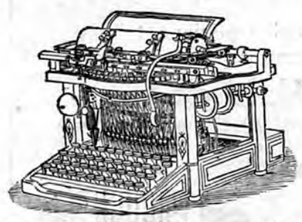

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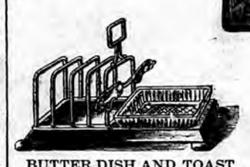

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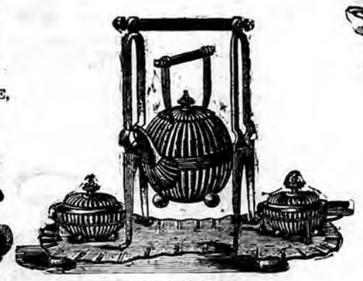

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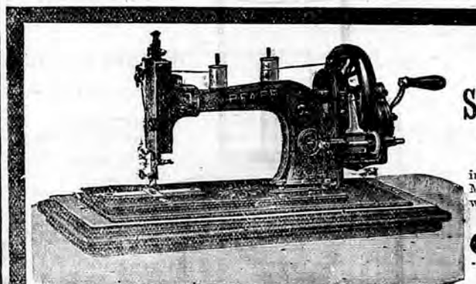

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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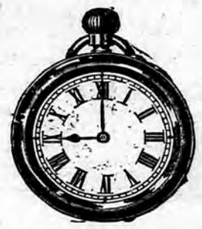

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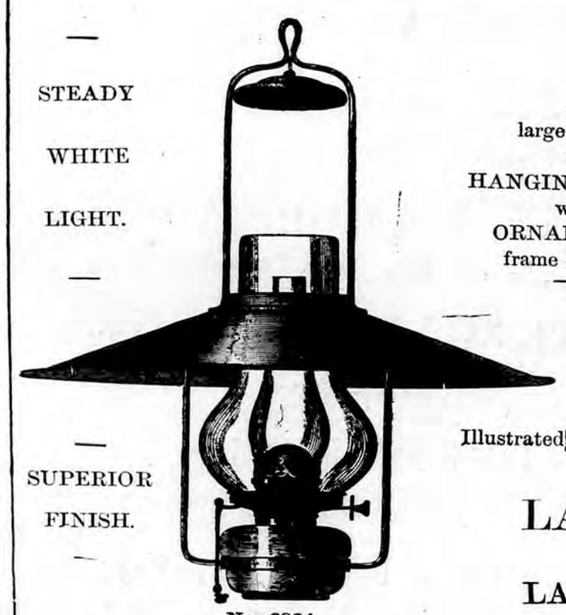

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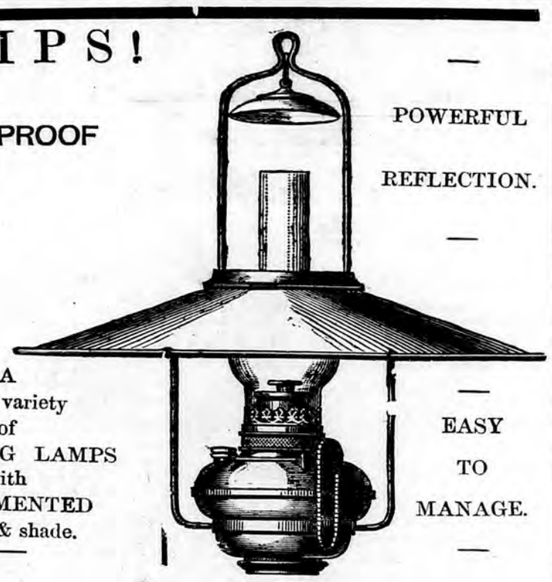

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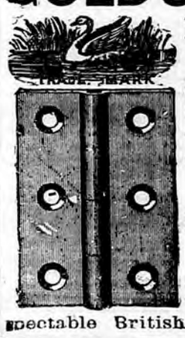

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